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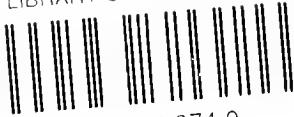
dedication ceremonies
and
History

Indiana Soldiers
and Sailors'

Monument

May 15, 1902

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Souvenir



Dedication
Ceremonies and History

Indiana
Soldiers' and Sailors'
Monument

Thursday, May the fifteenth
Nineteen Hundred Two

Indiana

State Soldiers' and Sailors'

Monument

DIMENSIONS

Diameter of Plaza surrounding Monument	342 feet 7 in.
Diameter of Terrace	110 feet.
Height of Terrace	16 feet 4 in.
Monument Foundation	69 x 53 feet.
Depth of Foundation	30 feet.
Height of Monument including Foundation	314 feet 6 in.
Height of Monument from street level to top of Statue	284 feet 6 in.
Height of Victory Statue	38 feet.
Shaft at top	13 feet 3 in.
Balcony	16 feet.

The balcony, $228\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the ground, is reached by an electric elevator or by stairway consisting of 32 flights—324 steps. Below the balcony is a bronze astragal bearing the dates 1861, 1865, on the four sides of the shaft, illuminated by electricity. Midway on the shaft is a second bronze astragal, emblematic of the Navy, and further down, a third bronze astragal representing the Army. On the east and west sides of the Monument are the two largest groups that have ever been carved out of stone—the one on the east representing War, the other Peace. On the south front are two heroic statues, each cut out of a huge block of stone; one represents Infantry, the other an ideal Cavalry Scout. On the north front are the Artillery and Navy representatives. On the east and west sides of the terrace are cascades, over each of which flow 7,000 gallons of water per minute. With eight immense candelabra carrying 48 arc and 150 incandescent lamps, together with the 500 incandescent lamps at the top of the shaft, Monument Place is brilliantly lighted. On subordinate pedestals occupying positions in the four segments surrounding the Monument are bronze statues of Governor Morton, Governor Whitcomb, General William Henry Harrison and General George Rogers Clark. In the crypt is a complete light and power plant for exclusive use of the Monument. Above the entrance facing south is the inscription of dedication:

"To Indiana's Silent Victors"



History of Indiana's Soldiers and Sailors' Monument

The State Soldiers and Sailors' Monument cost almost \$60,000. The exact figures are \$59,318.76. It was not the intention of the Legislature of 1886 which made the first appropriation, that the State should spend more than \$200,000 for the Monument, but from time to time other appropriations were asked for and the Legislature was generally quick to respond with the sums desired. The act of 1887 provided that the \$200,000 appropriated should be used in connection with such other funds as have already been or may hereafter be donated and contributed, and that the cost of the Monument should not exceed the sum appropriated in addition to the donations and contributions.

It was soon found that the plans of the architect, Bruno Schmitz, could not be carried out unless the State came forward with more money. The Legislature of 1889 levied a tax of 5 mills on the \$100 worth of property in Indiana for the years 1881 and 1892. This levy brought in \$123,640. The Legislature provided that if the levy should create a revenue of more than \$60,000, the excess should pass into the general fund but later the entire sum was made available.

The General Assembly of 1891 desired that the Monument should be completed for \$60,000 for it provided that the Monument commissioners should give a bond of \$100,000, conditioned that they complete the Monument without further expense to the State, and that no changes in plans be made to increase the cost of the Monument above \$60,000. In addition to the Monument tax levied, the Legislature of 1891 appropriated \$30,000.

When the first appropriation of \$200,000 was made in 1887, the question arose whether salaries and incidental expenses should be paid out of it or the general fund. A case was carried to the Supreme Court, which held that salaries and incidental expenses should be paid out of the general fund. In 1897 the Legislature appropriated \$6,000 and the Legislatures of 1890 and 1901 each appropriated that amount for running expenses.

The General Assembly of 1890 appropriated \$60,000 as a sum in full for the completion of the Monument and for paying for work theretofore done by order of the board of regents. The act provided that all work should be completed by January 1, 1901, and that any unexpended balance of that date should be returned to the general fund of the State. The Monument was not completed by the time

specified in the appropriation so the Legislature of 1901 was called upon and re-appropriated \$23,331.93, the unexpended balance of the \$60,000 appropriated in 1890. With this sum the Monument was completed.

The last Legislature abolished the office of board of regents and created in its stead the board of control. The last report of the board of regents, made in November, 1901, informed the Governor of the completion of the Monument. The report says the \$59,318.76 which the Monument cost was derived from the following sources:

Special appropriations by the State	\$453,331.68
Paid out of general fund for salaries and incidental expenses	123,567.11
Amount received from Grand Army Fund, which includes \$10,000 from Marion county, \$1,000 from W. H. English and balance from Grand Army posts, Sunday-schools, churches and individuals	21,116.91

Total \$59,318.76

One of the reports of the old board of Monument commissioners gives more in detail the source of money not contributed by the State. It shows the following:

Original Indiana Monument Association	\$8,824.56
Marion county	10,000.00
Indianapolis May Festival	5,229.40
W. H. English	1,000.00
President Benjamin Harrison	100.00
L. M. Campbell	100.00
Indianapolis Journal Company	100.00
Ell. Lilly	50.00
C. L. Holstein	50.00
Smaller subscriptions	2,186.01

Total \$99,639.79

The State Appropriations.

The appropriations by the State were as follows:

1887	\$200,000.00
1891, tax five mills on the \$100 for 1891 and 1892	123,567.68
1891	30,000.00
1897	10,000.00
1890	10,000.00
1890	10,000.00
1901	10,000.00
1901 (reappropriated)	31,131.93

Some of the large items of expense in the construction of the Monument were the following:

Improvement of Monument Place	\$38,500.00
Large war and large peace group	60,000.00
Cascade peace group	8,500.00
Crowning figure	12,500.00
Cascade war group	8,500.00
Eight candelabra in bronze, four principal and four fountain, and twelve buffalo heads in bronze	32,000.00
Four soldier figures in stone, representing the branches of military service in the war of the rebellion	10,800.00
Army astragad	20,000.00

Cascades	6,441.00
Bronze window frames and bronze doors	6,250.00
Foundations	31,683.11
Elevator	1,500.00

The final report of the Board of regents, consisting of L. N. Walker, G. V. Menzies and Benjamin Starr, has the following to say of the history of the construction:

"A resume of the history of its inception and construction, taken from the records of the board, shows that the first movement toward building a State Soldiers and Sailors' Monument was begun at the great reunion of the veterans of the State, held at Indianapolis in 1875, when an organization was perfected and nearly one thousand dollars raised for that purpose.

"Nothing further was accomplished for several years, and the Monument languished until the Grand Army of the Republic took the matter up as an organization, appointed a Monument committee, who organized according to law, and the fund in the hands of the original organization was transferred to it. This Monument committee made a vigorous effort, but was only able to raise, through the aid of Grand Army posts, Sunday-schools, churches, counties and individuals, the sum of \$21,446.94, and then recourse was had to the General Assembly of the State, which was successful, and on the 3d of March, 1887, the Governor signed the bill, which had passed both Houses practically unanimously, making an appropriation of \$200,000 to erect the Monument, which was afterward interpreted by the Supreme Court to appropriate also the incidental expenses additional."

Board Appointed.

"The act provided that the Monument should be constructed under the supervision of a board of commissioners. This board was appointed and organized June 28, 1887. On the 28th of January, 1888, the board adopted the design of Bruno Schmitz, of Berlin, and the following May the contract was let and ground broken for the foundation of the Monument. The corner stone was laid August 22, 1889, by the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, in the presence of the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Governor and other State officials, and a vast concourse of veterans, citizens and distinguished visitors."

"The work of building the Monument was prosecuted under the supervision of the board of commissioners until the General Assembly of 1895 changed the law and created a board of regents to take charge of its construction.

"The board of regents consisted of Gen. Fred Kneller, president and superintendent, Gen. Jasper Packard and Maj. G. V. Menzies. Under the management of this board the work on the Monument was continued and was practically completed, according to the original design of the architect, at the time of the death of the president of the board, General Kneller, which occurred in June, 1901."

The Circle—The Place Where the Monument Stands

When Congress passed the law authorizing Indiana to adopt a State constitution, it provided that the Government should give to the new State four sections of land for a site for the capital. The Legislature accepted the gift and appointed commissioners to select the four sections. At that time the only inhabited portions of Indiana were along the Wabash, Ohio and Whitewater rivers. The commissioners started out to find four sections as near the geographical center of the State as possible, intending to locate the site of the future city in the geographical center of the four sections.

The donation, however, was not located in the exact center of the State, but the commissioners still adhered to the idea of making the mile square intended for the city in the center of the donation, but when they began the preliminary surveys they found that the ugly little stream, known as Pogues run, would pass through the center of the embryo metropolis, so they moved the mile square a little farther north. The surface of the new city was almost a dead level, but there was one little knoll, rising only a few feet higher than the surrounding land, and this little knoll was selected for the center of the mile square.

Plotted the City.

Two surveyors, Elias P. Fordham and Alexander Ralston, were selected to plot the city. Ralston had been one of the assistants of L'Enfant, the surveyor of Washington, and as he was the moving spirit in mapping out the future Indianapolis, the plan of Washington was followed to some extent. Four acres, circular in form, were first laid off, with the little knoll in the center. Around this a street eighty feet wide was made. From this circle all the other streets of the original plat of the city were to be measured. At that time there was no determination as to what use the circle should be put, and the forest trees, which were growing when the town was laid off, were left standing.

On the 26th of January, 1828, an act of the Legislature was approved providing for the erection of a residence for the Governor, and the circle was chosen as the proper site. Four thousand dollars was appropriated for the construction of the "mansion," and one of the provisions was to the effect that the circle should be enclosed by a "neat" rail fence, by the 1st of May of that year. Previous to that time it had been a sort of pasture ground for the cows and hogs which were permitted to run at large.

On the 15th of March a contract was let to a firm of builders to erect the house. The architect's design was for a large square house, two full stories high, with a slightly sloping roof covering a large attic, to be lighted by dormer windows on the four sides. It was to have a semi-basement.

When it was about completed it was found that no Governor would like to oc-

upy it, as it would "have no back lot in which to hang out the family washing." This was a poser, and it was a question what the State would do with the building. For a long time it was left unoccupied, and then the rooms were let out for sundry purposes. The basement was a great place for the boys to play in bad weather. For a while the Union Literary Society occupied one of the basement rooms, and many a flight of incipient oratory was indulged in from that subterranean room. Afterward the State Auditor gave the society permission to occupy one of the rooms on the first floor.

The first floor was divided by two wide halls, running east and west and north and south, cutting the floor into four large rooms. For a long time the first floor was used for State offices, and at one time the State library was located in one of them. In 1831 when the State Bank was chartered it began business in one of the rooms on the first floor. About that time another one of the rooms was used for the exhibition of a "temperance panorama."

Sold at Auction.

The rooms on the second floor were used as chambers by the judges of the Supreme Court, and Judge Blackford occupied one from the time the building was completed until it was torn down. The attic was used for the storage of arms belonging to the militia, and for storing sundry documents belonging to the State. In 1829, before the State House was erected, it was suggested that a wing be added to the "Governor's residence," on the east and west, and the whole converted into a State House, but this did not find much favor. In 1857 it was ordered sold and torn down, and in April of that year it was sold at auction, the material going to build what came to be known as the "Macy House," still standing on the southeast corner of Market and Illinois streets.

The "Marion Fire Engine House" stood on the north side of the Circle for several years, and was then abandoned. It was destroyed by fire in 1854.

Before the "Governor's residence" was torn down the original rail fence gave place to one of plank, and after the removal of the building steps were made at the four entrances. Over these the hogs and cows regularly made their way to grow fat on the grass. To stop this passing, the steps gave place to "turnstiles." These kept out the cows, while the hogs grew the morner by having it all to themselves.

Became a City Park.

In 1861 the Legislature gave the city the right to use the Circle as a park, the city paying the cost of improving and maintaining it. The city inclosed it with a handsome iron fence. Under the constitution of 1851, the State can not sell the ground. That instrument reserved the Circle, the square where the State House then stood, and the tract known as Military Park, from sale or exchange.

After it had been decided to erect a residence for the Governor on the Circle, the lots surrounding it became favorites for residence and church uses. At one time there were five churches fronting the Circle. Wesley chapel, now the Meridian-street Methodist church, stood on the southwest corner of Meridian and Circle streets. The building has been remodeled and is now known as the "Sentinel building," having once been occupied by that paper.

The Second Presbyterian church stood on the northwest corner of Market and Circle streets. This building was torn down ten years ago to make room for the extension of the Hotel English. Facing Meridian street on the north of the Circle, Plymouth Congregational church stood for many years. It was taken into the Hotel English when that building was first erected. Opposite it still stands Christ church, and on the ground now occupied by the west half of the Fitzgerald Building once stood the First Presbyterian church. Those churches had some famous pastors in their early days. It was in the Second Presbyterian church that Henry Ward Beecher first made his fame.

Homes of Prominent Men.

The residences of a number of distinguished citizens faced the Circle. Bishop Edward R. Ames, of the Methodist church, once occupied a building which stood about where is now the entrance to English's Opera House. William A. Quarles, at one time a prominent lawyer, had his residence just east of that of Bishop Ames, while Bishop Tilbott, of the Episcopal church, occupied the building that lately gave place to the new home of the Columbian Club. During his business life in Indianapolis the late William H. English had his residence in a red brick building just east of the old Beecher church. The Methodist parsonage stood in the rear of old Wesley chapel, and was, in turn, occupied by the pastors of that church, among the most noted being Allen Wiley, Lucien W. Berry, F. C. Holliday, W. W. Hulben and B. F. Cratty. The last to occupy it was C. N. Sims.

Took Trajan's Idea.

When, in 1805, Napoleon wanted to erect a monument in Paris to commemorate his victories, he took Trajan's idea, and made a three-hundred-yard bass-relief bronze strip that he circled around the column erected in the place Vendome, for it. He then capped the top of it with a bronze statue of himself, as Trajan had done. St. Peter stands in Trajan's place to-day, and a new Napoleon stands in the place of the original Napoleon on the column Vendome.

The base of the column of July in Paris is also loaded down with bass reliefs, twelve of them showing scenes in French revolutionary history. The top of the column is capped with a lantern and on top of it is perched the angel of peace.

The Laying of the Corner Stone Thirteen Years Ago

The twenty-second day of August, 1889, was a great day for Indiana and a great day for Indianapolis. The occasion was the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. The managers of the affair prepared to make it a red-letter day, and obtained all the attractions possible. The first thing they did was to make arrangements for greatly reduced railroad fares from all parts of the State.

As it was to be peculiarly a soldiers' day, the old veterans were drawn from every section of the State, and invitations were extended to all the neighboring States. To add to the attraction the President of the United States, a Hoosier President, was to be present with several members of his Cabinet. It was to be his first visit to the State after his departure some months before, to assume the duties of his lofty office, and that alone was an attraction sure to draw a large crowd.

The citizens of Indianapolis have always been liberal in the way of displaying bunting and decorations, and on this occasion they more than did justice to the fame they already had in that direction.

Before the night of August 21, the hotels were crowded to their utmost capacity. The streets, up to a late hour, were alive with people. Veterans of the civil war came by thousands, and sons of veterans by hundreds. The brass bands and drum corps alone would have made a crowd for a small city. During the night of the 21st and the early morning of the 22d the trains brought to the city many thousands of visitors to add to the thousands that had already come.

It was a beautiful day, the weather clear, being on his good behavior, and was ushered in by the firing of a national salute at the Arsenal. Everywhere could be seen uniforms. There were thousands of the old blue of the days of '61-'65, and hundreds of the new blue of the later militia. Added to these were many gorgeously arrayed civic bodies, who were to take part in the parade and the after ceremonies. Then, too, there were Governor Hoyce and his staff, mounted on gaily caparisoned horses, and displaying sashes of about all the colors of the rainbow. These bright trappings added poignancy to the scene.

One of the most attractive features was the company of orphans from the home at Knightstown. The father of every one of them had been a soldier, and as they took their place in the parade line everybody cheered them as the wards of the State.

There was no disappointment as to the numbers who came to take part or to witness the ceremony, but there was criticism of the arrangements for handling the crowds, and the management of the parade. There was also criticism from the fact that in selecting an orator for the occasion the managers did not elect President Harrison. He had been invited to be present, but the committee, owing to the death of the orator of the

day. The President himself and his friends left this slight

The old veterans were the predominant feature in the parade, and were

greeted with hearty cheers as they moved along the streets. Col. Charles A. Zollinger was chief marshal, and was assisted by a staff large enough to have made

ADDRESS OF BENJAMIN HARRISON AT THE CORNER STONE LAYING.

"IDID not expect to make an address on this occasion. It would have been pleasant, if I could have found leisure to make suitable preparation, to have accepted the invitation of the committee having these exercises in charge, to deliver an oration. I would have felt it an honor to associate my name with an occasion so great as this. Public duties, however, prevented the acceptance of the invitation, and I could only promise to be present with you to-day.

"It seemed to me most appropriate that I should take part with my fellow-citizens of Indiana in this great ceremony. There have been few occasions in the history of the State so full of interest, so magnificent, so inspiring, as that which we now witness. The suggestion that a monument should be built to commemorate the valor and heroism of those soldiers of Indiana who gave their lives for the flag, attracted my interest from the beginning.

The Hope Realized.

"Five years ago last January, when the people assembled in the opera house yonder to unveil the statue which had been worthily set up to our great war Governor, I ventured to express the hope that near by it, as a twin expression of one great sentiment, there might be built a noble shaft, not to any man, not to bear on any of its majestic faces the name of any man, but a monument above which the sons of veterans, the mothers of our dead, the widows that are yet with us, might gather, and pointing to the stately shaft, say: 'There is his monument!' The hope expressed that day is realized now.

"I congratulate the people of Indiana that our Legislature has generously met the expectations of our patriotic people. I congratulate the commission having this great work in charge that they have secured a design which will not suffer under the criticism of the best artists of the world. I congratulate you that a monument so costly as to show that we value that which it commemorates, so artistic as to express the sentiment which invoked it, is to stand in the capital of Indiana. Does anyone say there is wastefulness here?

Will Give Good Return.

"My countrymen, two hundred thousand dollars have never passed, and never will pass, from the treasury of Indiana that will give a better return than the expenditure for the erection of this monument. As I have witnessed these ceremonies and listened to these patriotic hymns, I have read in the faces of the men who stand about me that lifting up of the soul, that kindling of patriotic fire that has made me realize that on such occasions the nation is living deep and strong its future security.

"This is a monument by Indiana to Indiana soldiers. But I beg you to remember that they were only soldiers of Indiana until the enlistment oath was taken; that from that hour until they came back to the genetous State that had sent them forth they were soldiers of the Union. So it seemed to me not inappropriate that I should bring to you to-day the sympathy and cheer of the loyal people of all the States. No American citizen need avoid it, or pass it with unsympathetic eyes, for, by countrymen, it does not commemorate a war of subjugation. There is not in the United States to-day a man who, if he realizes what has occurred since the war, and has opened his soul to the sight of that which is to come, will not feel that it is good for all our people that victory crowned the cause which this monument commemorates.

How the South Benefited.

"I do seriously believe that if we can measure among the States the benefits resulting from the preservation of the Union, the rebellious States have the largest share. It destroyed an institution that was their destruction. It opened the way for a commercial life that, if they will only embrace it, and face the light, means to them a development that shall rival the best attainments of the greatest of our States.

"And now, let me thank you for your pleasant greeting. I have felt lifted up by this occasion. It seems to me that our spirits have been borne up to meet those of the dead and glorified, and that from this place we shall go to our homes more resolutely set in our purpose as citizens to conserve the peace and welfare of our neighborhoods, to hold up the dignity and honor of our free institutions, and to see that no harm shall come to our country, whether from internal dissensions or from the aggressions of a foreign foe."

a respectable parade by itself. While the line was moving, thousands crowded in the streets and spaces around the Monument until not another person could get in.

Laying the Corner Stone.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone took place in the afternoon and was conducted by Charles M. Travis, department commander of the G. A. R., assisted by the other officers of that order. The box prepared for holding the documents to be deposited was made of copper and was two feet long, one foot wide and one foot deep. It contained the eight volumes of Adjutant-General Terrell's report, comprising the roster of every Indiana organization that served during the war, rosters of the G. A. R., W. R. C. and Sons

of Veterans; copies of Indianapolis daily papers; a copy of the act authorizing the erection of the Monument, with the names of those who voted for and against the bill; a number of other miscellaneous documents and the flag of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment.

On the stone was carved the inscription:

August 22, 1889.

Erected by the People of Indiana;

Act of the General Assembly,

March 3, 1887.

The ceremony of depositing the box and closing the stone went off without a hitch, and then came the speech-making. The oration of the day was made by Gen. John Coburn, of Indianapolis, who had gone to the front as colonel of the Thirty-third Indiana Regiment. His address was

a resume of what Indiana soldiers did and suffered for the Union. The speech-making was closed by a short address by President Benjamin Harrison.

At night the veterans held numerous camp-fires, no hall being large enough to accommodate all of them. The main meeting was in Tomlinson Hall, which was jammed to the doors. To carry away the great crowds, the railroads were taxed to the utmost, but by morning of the 23d nearly all the visitors had left the city.

It was an old veterans' day, and they enjoyed it to the utmost, feeling that the State was beginning the erection of a structure that was to tell to coming generations, while far best, the story of what they achieved from 1861 to 1865.

A Description of the Monument's Various Features

The Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Monument is built of Indiana oolitic limestone. The shaft differs from that of most monuments, in that it is square, instead of round. The crowning figure represents a Victory. It is 38 feet high, exceptionally large for a figure placed at so great an elevation. The sculptor was George T. Brewster, of Cleveland. The wings that figures of Victory usually have are here omitted. The head of the statue is crowned with an eagle, the wings extending. In one hand the figure grasps a torch held aloft, the other hand grasps a sword reversed. The figure stands on a bronze globe.

Theodore C. Steele, the artist, of this city, was one of the experts chosen by the Monument commissioners to pass upon the designs for the crowning figure to adorn the Monument, which were submitted in competition. He said:

"The figure upon the top of the Monument was the first piece of sculpture that was added to the structure. The original design by Bruno Schmitz called for a figure of Victory, and in his sketch model he made this a winged figure. It was thought, however, that the extended wings, giving so much more surface for the action of the force of the wind, would add much to the difficulty of fastening the figure securely.

The Crowning Figure.

"We had no difficulty in making the selection, and our decision was unanimous, and it fell to George Brewster, of Cleveland. O, I think it can be claimed that the complete figure, as it now stands upon the Monument, while in a general way effective, and from some points of view impressive, is yet not so good as the original design, and it is to be regretted that any departure from the original design, as submitted by Mr. Brewster, was permitted.

"The figure is not so feminine and the flowing grace and refinement of some of the outlines have been lost in the enlargement to the colossal size that was

required. It is, of course, one of the most difficult problems of the sculptor's art to construct a figure that is to be seen at

such a distance and such a height as this one, and yet not appear weak and characterless. There must be strong points of emphasis, exaggerations, one may say, to offset the weakening effect of the great distance and another scale of proportion to meet the requirements of the great perspective.

"Probably the figure as seen from Meridian street south of Washington street is most effective. Here the lines are simple and graceful, and the action of the figure good and expressive. A square or two out in Virginia avenue gives another fine view. Here the silhouette, for one, is too far away to see details. As the figure is seen against the evening sky or against the brilliant light of the afternoon it is graceful and beautiful.

"I do not know how the figure became known as Indiana, or as Miss Indiana, as it is often called in later years. It is a Victory, was so called in the original designs, and it would seem the more dignified and expressive name ought to be retained."

The Astragals.

The bronze globe on which the figure of Victory stands rests on a bronze covered pedestal, which grows out of the top of the stone shaft, the balcony or extension around the base forming the outlook. Beneath this is carved in stone eagles in relief. Just below comes the first astragal, or astragal No. 1, representing on the four sides of the shaft the years of the civil war. It is made of bronze. It is 6 feet in width. The figures are 2 feet high. Astragal No. 2, next below, called the navy astragal, represents the navy at the period of the civil war. Originally it was designed with the prow of a Mediterranean galley, but this was changed to the prow of an American vessel of the period of the civil war, that of Farragut's ship the Hartford, being taken as the model. This astragal is 10 feet wide, with a length on each surface of 18 feet 10 inches.

Astragal No. 3 at the base of the shaft at its union with the pedestal, called the army astragal, represents the army by



THE CROWNING FIGURE

illustrations of the arms of the service and other symbols. It is eleven feet eight inches wide, with a length of twenty-five feet on each face.

Below the arched astragal, and filling opposite sides of the pedestal stand the great groups of the Monument representing war and peace. It was first intended that these should be made of bronze, but finally after time and trial it was decided to revert to architect Schmitz's original idea to have these groups of stone. The appropriateness of this will be felt because of the peculiar construction of these groups.

The Great Groups.

While the outer part of the groups spring free from subpedestals that stand at the side of the main pedestal of the Monument, they are united with the Monument proper, in that they grow out of the Monument pedestal, presenting the rather unusual combination of a group beginning in low relief, following with high reliefs, and culminating in full projections and free figures. The central figure of the War group, rising full from the outer edge of the group, is the Goddess of War in an advancing position, torch in hand, her countenance breathing threatenings and slaughter. Around her whirls the tide of battle, a general on horseback, the individual soldier in various attitudes, scouting, firing, advancing, lying wounded, while in the reliefs fading insensibly into the Monument are the rank and file of the advancing battle line.

The Peace group begins like the War group, with low reliefs, culminating in the Goddess of Peace standing full to the center of the figure with the flag furled, as the Goddess of War that stands advancing from the center of the War group. In the low reliefs of the Peace group is the angel with the olive branch, while coming into bolder relief, and finally revealed in full, free figures are domestic scenes of the returned soldier, the occupations of peace suitably represented by typical scenes.

The actual modeling of the large War and Peace side groups, designed by Schmitz, was done by Herman Matzen, of New York. Rudolph Schwarz superintended the execution in stone. He says they are the largest pieces of stone work ever done in the world, except the work of the Egyptians. The largest stone in these groups weighs seventeen tons. Each group is composed of about fifty pieces of stone.

The general idea of these two groups of Peace and War is found in the smaller cascade groups, as they are called, that rest directly over the fountains. The first group, under the War group, is a camp scene, in which there is a wounded drummer boy and two companions. This group is cut out of three pieces of stone of a total weight of about 30 tons. The cascade group under the great Peace group represents the soldier's return, in which the soldier is greeted by father and mother seated on the beam of a plow. It is cut from two pieces of stone, one of them weighing fifty-five tons. Mr. Schmitz designed and executed both of these groups.

On the other side of the pedestal, standing guard at each side of the bronze entrance doors, are four figures representing the four branches of the service during the war. Each is cut from a single stone. The eight candelabra that stand at the head of the approaches are made of aluminum bronze, the design representing electricity and showing incandescent and arc lights, representing different colors, striking and effective in illumination. The candelabra were designed by Bruno Schmitz. In these candelabra are suggestions of the new feeling in art, although in a general way they belong to the German renaissance in which some artists say the entire Monument is conceived. There are four figures in bronze on the segments of the circle surrounding the Monument, commemorating the four leading epochs of Indiana history.

The Subsidiary Statues

They are the statue of George Rogers Clark, representing the overthrow of British power at Vincennes in 1779; the statue of William Henry Harrison, who dealt the Indians a crushing defeat in the battle of Tippecanoe in 1811; the statue of James Whitcomb, Governor of Indiana during the Mexican war, and the statue of Oliver P. Morton, Governor of Indiana during the civil war.

The Morton statue originally stood in the center of the Circle now occupied by the great Monument.

The Morton statue was built by private subscription and was unveiled in 1884. All told it cost about \$10,000. Franklin Simmons was the sculptor. Morton is represented in the attitude of addressing the civil war soldiers.

The three remaining bronze statues are the work of John H. Mahoney, an Indianapolis sculptor. Mahoney was a stone cutter when a young man. In 1858 he went to Rome, where he studied sculpture. His monument of George Rogers Clark represents the hero at his "supreme moment when all the energy and patriotism of his vehement nature were aroused." With upraised sword in his right hand, beckoning and urging his fatigued band of followers with his left, Clark is stepping rapidly forward from the last flooded prairies he had to cross to reach Vincennes. The pose and action are of the bold, dashing, adventurous leader and explorer of the West.

The statue of William Henry Harrison represents the hero in the military costume of a major-general of the war of 1812. The martial cloak is thrown back, disclosing the whole figure. The statue has been described thus: "The whole feeling of the statue is that of an alert, intellectual man, of lofty soul and ready for action, capable of deeds of high enterprise."

The statue of Whitecomb is of a different type of character from Clark and Harrison. Whitecomb is dressed in the garb of a "gentleman of the old school." The head is slightly drooped, but the body is erect. The pose has been described thus: "The quiet, yet not passive, hands, and the whole pose of the figure express the meditativeness of the philosopher who reflects before he speaks, who realizes the full responsibility of his utterances."

The Record of the Monument.

SOUTH TABLET ON PEDESTAL.

To Indiana's Silent Victors.

—War for the Union, 1861-1865.—

Indiana's Volunteers,

126 Regiments Infantry.....	175,772
13 Regiments Cavalry	21,605
1 Regiment Artillery	3,839
26 Companies Artillery	7,151
Navy	2,330
Total	210,497
Killed and died, land forces, 24,416.	
—Indiana in the War with Spain.—	
5 Regiments Infantry	6,662
2 Colored Companies Infantry	219
2 Batteries Light Artillery	356
Engineer Corps	98
Signal Corps	55
Total	7,421

Died in service, 53.

NORTH TABLET ON PEDESTAL.

To Indiana's Silent Victors.

War With Mexico.

1846, 1847, 1848.

Indiana Regiments, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

4,585 Men.

Indian and British War.

1811, 1812.

Battle of Tippecanoe.

Indiana Defeated November 7, 1811.

War of the Revolution.

Capture of Vincennes from the British.

February 25, 1779.

Spirit of the Monument.

I am the Spirit of the Monument,
The airy form and shadow, and the life
Of this eternal pile; the angel sent
To sing of peace, forgetting blood and strife.

No bemoaning guns, no agonizing groans
Disturb our woodland solitudes or beat
The dusty lanes, for calm-eyed Peace enthrones
Her angels in the highest mercy seat.

No tramping feet with muffled sounds go by
To martial music stepping, all in time;
The pitch-black clouds of war have left the sky,
And men are living in an age sublime.

The voice of Rachel and her wail of woe
Is hushed by many a Southland's nameless
grave,
And by the Southern river's ceaseless flow
In peace repose the ashes of the brave.

Immortal shades, as from your heavenly bow-
ers

Ye look upon this glorious scene to-day,
The mute stone crowned in wreaths of living
flowers.

Accept the loving tribute that we pay.

For I, the Spirit of the Monument,
Join with thy sons and daughters, thousands
strong,
To offer here the heart's best sacrament,

In thoughts most eloquent in speech and song
—Calvin Goss,
Daleville, Ind.

Some of the Most Famous Monuments of the World

Indiana people, pointing in pride to the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, have made the "finest in the world" claim so long and most of them without knowing why, that they have reached the point where they believe what they say. When asked why the Indiana Monument is the finest in the world, Indiana people, as a rule, are on an equal footing with the French guide, who, when asked the same question simply shrugs his mouth, looks disgusted and shrugs his shoulders.

Something more than height and cost determines the finest monument in the world. In Berlin there is a victory monument that, in cost, height and elaborateness is one of the finest in the world. The decorations and incrustations of bronze, gold, brass and silver have been put on with such a lavish hand, however, that when Bismarck was called on to pass final judgment on it before it was accepted, he replied that all that remained to be done was to put a cigar in the mouth of the burnished bronze victory that crowned it, and make the whole thing ridiculous.

If height and cost be the only considerations in determining the finest monument in the world, then Washington's monument in Washington has a long lead over all others.

Things Not Generally Known.

Here are some facts about the Indiana Monument that are not generally known, and on which, with some people, the decision of finest monuments may rest:

It is the second highest monument in the world—eliminating the Eifel tower from the list.

In cost it is the second monument in the world.

It is the only great monument in the world that combines the memorial shaft and fountains.

It is the greatest monument in the history of the world, past or present, erected to the valor of the common soldier.

It is the only great monument in the world in which decorative and architectural art meet on anything like equal terms, one strengthening the other.

It is inferior to many monuments in the world in surroundings, and its magnificence and impressiveness were lessened because of its crowded and un-uniform confines.

World's Ten Tallest Shafts.

The ten tallest monuments in the world are widely scattered.

Washington Monument, in Washington, D. C., 555 feet, is the tallest.

The Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Monument, 284½ feet, is the second tallest.

The Kuttab Minar, Delhi, Hindooostan, 240 feet, is third.

Bunker Hill monument, 221 feet, is fourth.

Victory column, Berlin, 100 feet, is fifth.

Nelson monument, Trafalgar square, London, 177 feet, is sixth.

Washington monument, Baltimore, 155 feet, is seventh.

The Column of July, Paris, on site of old Bastile, 151 feet, is eighth.

Trajan's column, in Rome, 147 feet, is ninth.

Column of Vendome, Paris, 112 feet, is tenth.

Obelisk in front of the Temple of the Sun, at Thebes, 101 feet, is the tallest of the obelisks and probably is eleventh.

Among Towering Structures.

The Indiana Monument, besides standing second in height among the monuments of the world, ranks high in a list of notably towering structures. The following list shows its place to be twenty-fifth.

	Feet.
Eifel tower	1,000
Washington monument	555
Cathedral at Cologne	511
Pyramid of Cheops	486
Antwerp cathedral (spire)	456
Strassburg cathedral	474
Pyramid of Cephallen	456
St. Stephen's, at Vienna	449
St. Peter's dome, Rome	418
St. Martin's, at Landshut, Germany	411
Salisbury cathedral, England	400
Campamile of Giotto, at Florence	386
Cathedral at Cremona, Lombardy	377
Cathedral at Seville, Spain	360
Cathedral at Milan	356
Cathedral at Utrecht	356
Pyramid of Sakkarat	356
Hungarian Parliament dome, Budapest	350
Cathedral Notre Dame, Bavaria	348
St. Paul's dome, London	340
St. Mark's, Venice	328
Parliament clock tower, London	320
Assinelli tower, Bologna	293
Capitol dome, Washington	288
Trinity church, New York	284
Indiana Soldiers' Monument	284½
Westminster Abbey	255
Notre Dame, Paris	221
Bunker Hill monument	221
Leaning tower of Pisa	179
Washington monument, Baltimore	155

Indiana Monument's Dimensions.

Almost every authority on the Indiana Monument gives a different set of dimension figures. The statements as to height range from 252 to 290 feet. The architect, Bruno Schmitz, of Berlin, has seen fit to correct the many conflicting statements in time for the dedication. According to his figures, the Monument is 284½ feet from the street level to the top of the statue. This is a half foot higher than the famous Trinity church spire in New York city, and three and a half feet less than the Capitol dome at Washington. The height of the Monument proper, including the foundation is 310½ feet, and Miss Indiana is thirty-eight feet tall, instead of twenty-five feet, as is generally stated.

The balcony is 229½ feet above the ground, and is reached either by elevator or a stairway of thirty-two flights—321 steps. There are 500 incandescent electric lamps at the top, and 150 incandescents and forty-eight arc lights are carried by the bronze candelabra. The Monument fountains, which compare with the finest in the world, have a capacity of 7,000 gallons a minute.

In the foundation crypt is a complete light and water plant a feature not pos-

sessed to so complete a degree by any other monument in the world. The lower bronze astragal extending around the Monument represents the army, the second and the navy and the third, at the bottom base, carries the war dates. The Monument's inscription is "To Indiana's Silent Victors." It is above the entrance facing the south.

Second in Cost.

The cost of the Indianapolis Monument aggregates \$598,318.75. The only monument erected in modern times that has cost more is the Washington shaft in Washington city. Its cost aggregated \$1,300,000. The German national monument at Rudesheim cost \$250,000, the Nelson monument in London \$225,000. The cost of the Column of July and the Column Vendome, in Paris, can not be accurately given, because their construction and restoration were in many different hands. The Kuttab Minar, in Hindooostan, would have been the most costly had the work been paid for on an American, or even European, basis. Its mosaic incarnations, containing 235 complete books of the Koran, and its load of marble lace work, make it probably the finest monument in the world, in some respects. It has no rival, for it stands alone the great monument of the Orient and of Oriental and twelfth century architecture.

The Indiana Monument's claim of first place among the monuments of the world lies not so much in the Monument's proportions or its cost, but in the generally unknown fact that it is the composite of all that has been best in monument architecture from the beginning of a civilization represented by the pyramids to the present time. Fountains and monuments, from time beyond the memory of man, have always been two distinct and separate decorative achievements and were never combined in a great work, until the Indianapolis Monument was erected. In the above list of great monuments none but this one has the fountain feature.

Beautiful Fountains.

Paris and other cities of architectural beauty lay quite as much stress on their beautiful fountains as they do on their monuments. The greatest square in Paris—and in the world the Place de la Concorde, is given over to fountains instead of monuments, and they mark the places where the guillotine stood during the terror sway of Danton, Robespierre and Marat, and their continual spray intended to wash out the blood of that reign of terror. Fountains instead of monuments though an obelisk marks its center are the feature of the great circular and column-bounded entrance to the Vatican. The Indianapolis Monument fountains are as beautiful as can be found in the world, and in them lie one of the greatest points why the Indianapolis Monument is really the finest in the world.

The Egyptian idea of a monument was first embodied in the pyramid, which the

narrowed and elongated into the graceful, plain obelisk. This obelisk is incorporated in the long, sloping shaft of the Indiana Monument. The base of the Indiana Monument is taken from the solid architecture of the Roman arch, which was imperial Rome's form of monument

How European Idea Differs.

The European idea of a monument is a shaft to carry an incrustation of ornamentation, principally bas-reliefs and bronzes. The ornamentation, instead of the architecture, becomes the feature of the monument, and as the case with the Berlin Victory monument, it often becomes gilded-breadish. The American idea of a monument is the plain Egyptian obelisk enlarged to great proportions, as the Washington monument, Bunker Hill monument and others. The Indiana Monument is a ruler supreme among monuments, because it has toned the American shaft, taken the best from the Roman base and the Greek Nike and has grafted on this combination just enough of the European ornamentation to tone a monotony of straight lines and strengthen the architectural beauty of the column. To this the fountains are added.

The Indiana Monument fails to show its best points to best advantage, because of its cramped quarters and the uneven and sometimes unsightly architecture of the buildings that crowd it on every side. Christ church is the only building in keeping with the Monument itself, and it is too near. Many smaller monuments are more fortunate than this giant.

Ifad the Indianapolis Monument a site such as the Soldiers and Sailors' monument at Cleveland, the Nelson monument in London, the Marie Therese monument in Vienna and scores more that could be named, it would, in all eyes, outshine all competitors.

A recapitulation of the monuments of the world shows that the tallest and most costly, as a rule, are in the United States, and not in Europe, as has generally been thought by Americans. The great country of Austria-Hungary is without a monument that is worthy of the list. The most elaborate one is a bronze statue monument of Marie Therese, in Vienna. Greece, a country of architectural triumphs in the past, is without a monument to-day except those old columns of the Temple of Jupiter and the temples on the acropolis.

Bruno Schmitz and Rudolph Schwarz.

The architect of the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Monument is Bruno Schmitz, of Berlin, and the sculptor who has done more than any other in the designing and execution of the groups that decorate the structure is Rudolph Schwarz, of Indianapolis. In addition to being architect of the Monument, Schmitz designed the large War and Peace groups on the east and west side of the Monument and the candelabra. Schwarz designed, modeled and executed the four soldier figures and the War and Peace groups over the foun-

tains, and he and architect Bohn, of this city, designed the bronze doors.

Bruno Schmitz was born in Dusseldorf in 1859. His first work was done in Dusseldorf and Leipzig. At first he was a contractor. In 1887 he moved to Berlin, where his life as an architect began. He competed for the Victor Emmanuel monument, erected in Italy, and won first prize with his plans, but did not do the work. He was then about twenty-six years old.

In the same year he entered into competition with plans for the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. He won first prize on the design and was appointed supervising architect, together

Schmitz's monuments are all elaborate structures, composed with reference to the landscape. Rudolph Schwarz, who has worked on some of Schmitz's monuments in Europe, says that the Indianapolis Monument is the only one, excepting two or three small ones, built in a city. Most of them are built on mountains or on the banks of rivers. The sculpture work is only used to ornament the architectural design. As a general rule, Schmitz's monuments are very large. The Kyffhaeuser monument is about 300 feet square at the base and about 100 feet high. The Leipzig monument will be of about the same size.

Schmitz was the chief architect of the



THE PEACE GROUP.

with Frederick Baumann, of Chicago, who had charge of the technical supervision.

He won, in 1889, first prize for the national monument at Berlin. In 1890 he won first prize and executed the Emperor William monument at Kyffhaeuser, which was the tribute of the old soldiers' societies of Germany. This monument stands on a mountain top and is regarded as one of Schmitz's greatest works.

Later he designed and executed Emperor William monuments in Westphalia, at Coblenz, in Rhine province, and at Halle and Muenster. Schmitz is now working on a monument for the battlefield of Leipzig, where Napoleon was defeated.

Trades Exposition at Berlin in 1896.

Rudolph Schwarz, sculptor, was born in Vienna in 1865. He studied in the Vienna Art Academy. In 1888 he went to Berlin, where he worked in several studios and became acquainted with Bruno Schmitz. He worked on the Kyffhaeuser and other monuments designed by Schmitz, and in 1897 accepted from Schmitz the position of supervising sculptor of the large side groups, War and Peace, of the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Monument. After finishing this work, Schwarz, in 1899, competed for the soldier figures and fountain groups, and won in both competitions.

The Story of the Great Monument's Beginning

Who first gave birth to the idea of erecting a State monument to the soldiers of Indiana who fought in the civil war, is not known, but as early as the fore part of 1865 the matter was agitated in some of the newspapers. The first one in official life to advocate such a structure was Oliver P. Morton. He had been the "great war Governor," and gave much of the inspiration to the soldiers who went forth from the State, that led them to win imperishable honors on the field. In his public speeches and in his messages to the Legislature, he was constantly praising the soldiery and calling upon the people to remember their devotion.

The war of the rebellion practically ended in May, 1865, and in November of that year an extra session of the Legislature was held. In his message at that time, Governor Morton thus referred to the American soldiers:

American Soldier's Patriotism.

"The war has established, upon imperishable foundations, the great fundamental truth of the unity and individuality of the nation. * * * It has also established, to be confessed by all the world, the exalted character of the American soldier, his matchless valor, his self-sacrificing patriotism, his capacity to endure fatigues and hardships, and his humanity, which in the midst of carnage, has wreathed his victorious achievements with a brighter glory.

"He has taught the world a lesson before which it stands in amazement, how, when the storm of battle has passed, he could lay aside his arms, put off the habiliments of war, and return with cheerfulness to the gentle pursuits of peace, and show how the bravest of soldiers could become the best of citizens. To the army and navy, under the favor of Providence, we owe the preservation of our country, and the fact that we have to-day a place, and the proudest place, among the nations. Let it not be said of us, as it was said in olden time, that 'Republics are ungrateful.' Let us honor the dead, cherish the living, and preserve in immortal memory the deeds and virtues of all, as an inspiration for countless generations to come."

Inspired the Suggestion.

He did not directly suggest the erection of a monument, but the papers taking what he said as an inspiration, once more began urging that the State should erect something that would tell to future generations the story of the civil war and the part played therein by Indiana. At the opening of the regular session of the Legislature in 1867, Governor Morton once more referred to the heroic sacrifices of Indiana soldiers, and this time openly urged the building of a monument. On this he said:

"The board of trustees of Crown Hill cemetery, situated two miles from this city, donated a sufficient and beautiful

part of the cemetery for the burial of Union soldiers who died in the hospitals and camps at this place, and such as might be brought from elsewhere. The Government of the United States, represented by General Ekin, accepted the donation and agreed to pay the Crown Hill Cemetery Association the sum of \$5,000, to be expended in the improvement of the grounds, and the dead have already been removed from the places where they were first laid and buried in the new cemetery.

"In this cemetery there is a high hill, quite overlooking the city, and I recommend that upon this hill the State erect a monument in memory of her brave soldiers who perished in the rebellion. We can not pay too much honor to the memory of the men who died for their country. This monument, overlooking all the country around, would be the first object to greet the eye of the traveler as he approaches the capital, and in the language of the great Webster, when he laid the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument at Boston, 'Let it rise! let it rise! till it meets the sun in its coming; let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play upon its summit.' To this monument each county in the State should be requested to contribute one block, bearing such inscription as it might choose, in commemoration of its dead and the part it bore in the war."

Met with Opposition.

The project of erecting a State monument was thus fully launched, but at once it met with much opposition. This opposition arose from several causes. Many of those who favored the project objected to the place suggested for it, claiming that at Crown Hill it would not be accessible readily to the people of the State who visited the capital; that it would be so far from the city that few would ever visit it. It must be remembered that at that time Indianapolis had no such thing as a rapid transit system, and all visitors to Crown Hill had to go in private conveyances or on foot.

This objection found great weight, and of itself precluded any favorable action upon the suggestion of the Governor. It was then proposed to erect it at some point in Indianapolis, but that proposition started another line of opposition.

Many of the members from other parts of the State were exceedingly jealous of anything that would tend to beautify the city. The proposition called forth many bitter speeches in the Legislature, and more bitter articles in the rural press. Indianapolis, it was said, had grown fat out of the war, and had been nourished at the expense of the State. There were some members of the Legislature who had not forgotten the annanities of the war, and would not give aid to anything which looked like a glorification of the armes of the Union; but, had it not been for the jealousy of Indianapolis, it is possible

the movement to erect a State monument would have succeeded, notwithstanding the opposition of the ultra-friends of the South.

A Broader View.

There were those who objected to the proposition to erect a monument simply to the dead. They took a broader view of the subject, and insisted that it should be to the living as well as the dead; to the object for which they fought. As one newspaper writer of the day said: "If we build a monument at all, let it be to a restored Union, teaching the lesson of love to the Union; that liberty and Union were indeed one and inseparable. It should not be to the dead alone, nor to the living alone, but in memory of the fact that when the life of the Union was threatened, more than 200,000 of the sons of Indiana offered to give up their lives, if necessary, to establish that Union on an imperishable foundation, while those who remained at home gave without stint of their substance to furnish the sinews of war and to care for those who bore the brunt of battle."

The effort at that time ended in talk. The members of the Legislature talked and the newspapers talked, but the scheme was not forgotten, and every once in a while at some reunion of the old veterans it would again be discussed. Many projects for raising the necessary funds without an appeal again to the Legislature were suggested from time to time, but nothing came of them. In 1875 a grand reunion of the veterans was held at Indianapolis, and in the enthusiasm of the moment a resolution was adopted to organize a "Monumental Association" for the purpose of raising money for the proposed monument, and about \$1,000 was subscribed and paid in.

A scheme for raising money by public subscription lists was formulated, and for a few weeks the old soldiers and the papers were enthusiastic, but all came to nought. The \$1,000 was laid away, and all efforts ceased. In 1877 Governor Morton died, and once more the question of erecting a grand monument blazed forth. The most popular suggestion was to raise a fund of at least \$100,000 to erect a grand memorial hall in the Circle, where the present monument stands. In this hall was to be placed a statue of Governor Morton, while the remaining space should be used as a sort of State war museum, wherein should be kept the battle flags and other mementoes of the great struggle. So great was the enthusiasm at the time that it looked for a while as if this project would be successful, but it soon died away, and the friends of the dead Governor raised the funds to erect the statue which now stands south of the Monument. It was originally placed in the center of the circle, but was removed to give place to the Monument.

The matter now rested for about seven years, when Gen. James R. Carnahan

took hold of it, in 1884. He was then department commander of the G. A. R. He consulted some of the members of that organization and drafted articles of incorporation for the Department of the Grand Army, specifying in the articles that the principal object of the incorporation was to raise funds, receive gifts and donations for the purpose of erecting a monument to the Indiana "soldiers of the Union from 1861 to 1865." He perfected this incorporation and reported it to the encampment held in February of 1884. This gave substance and cohesion to the monument question, and a committee, consisting of General Carnahan, George J. Langsdale, D. C. McCollum, George W. Johnson and Thomas W. Bennett, was appointed to prepare a scheme for raising the necessary funds and to push the matter to a successful conclusion. The committee organized by electing George J. Langsdale chairman and General Carnahan secretary. To this committee was turned over the \$1,000 raised in 1875, and this was the beginning of the fund.

General Carnahan's Work.

General Carnahan was the moving spirit of the committee, and prepared a circular addressed to the veterans and to the people, urging subscriptions. From the remnant of his old regiment, the Eighty-sixth, he raised about \$300. He appealed to the commissioners of the counties, and several responded by voting \$100 each to prepare memorial stones for their counties. A grand concert was given in Indianapolis at the opening of Tomlinson Hall, in May, 1885, which netted the fund \$5,229.10. The late William H. English gave \$1,000, and the commissioners of Marion county voted \$10,000. Other subscriptions were received until the sum on hand reached \$21,330. General Carnahan and his fellow-workers in the cause then felt that the whole thing would fail unless State aid could be received. They did not slacken their efforts, however, but while asking subscriptions, turned their attention to inducing the two leading parties to declare in favor of a State appropriation.

The Republican convention was the first to assemble in 1886, and the second plank in its platform reads as follows: "We favor an appropriation by the Legislature for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the loyal and brave sons of Indiana, who gave their lives to save the republic." Six weeks later the Democrats held their convention and came out a little stronger than their opponents. Their resolution was as follows: "That it is due to the memory of the brave sons of Indiana, who gave their lives for the preservation of the Government, that a suitable monument should be erected at the capital of the State, and for that purpose we ask of the General Assembly a liberal appropriation."

These declarations of the two leading parties launched the matter into politics and the committee of the G. A. R. let the question rest until after the election. They were sure that there would be no party opposition to the project, and that whatever opposition there might be would be from individual members. After the

election they took steps to reduce whatever opposition there might be to the minimum, so they procured the adoption of resolutions asking the passage of an act for the erection of the Monument, by every Grand Army Post in the State. The Sons of Veterans and the Women's Relief Corps joined in this method of influencing legislation. The committee had prepared a bill, and soon after the meeting of the General Assembly it was introduced into each House. Then the resolutions adopted by the G. A. R. posts began to flow in a steady stream.

Very little actual opposition to the passage of the bill was manifested, but

kept postponing the consideration of the bill until the Senate had acted. The bill passed the Senate with little or no opposition, and it was sent to the House, which practically did away with the House bill.

Then came a struggle which very nearly prevented the bill becoming a law. The Senate and House were not on very good terms, and soon the relations between the two became so strained that all intercourse ceased. There had been an election of a Lieutenant-Governor at a time when no Lieutenant-Governor was to be elected. Both parties had joined in the preliminary skirmish at the polls, when



THE WAR GROUP.

the leaders of the two parties could not resist the temptation to make political, or rather party capital out of it, if possible.

The Senate was Democratic and the House Republican. It was supposed that whichever party passed the bill first would acquire some political advantage thereby, so both bodies were eager, but the Democrats of the Senate out-generalized the Republicans of the House. In this they were aided by their party brethren in the House, who, by sundry devices known to legislative legerdemain,

the Democrats got the worst of it, the Republican candidate being declared elected. No one had seriously believed that a Lieutenant-Governor could be legally elected at that time, notwithstanding the Attorney-General of the State had given an opinion favoring such an election, but both parties concluded to see the joke out, for fear the other might, by some process, make what newspapers call a "scoop," so they nominated candidates, made a canvass, and the election resulted, as said, in favor of the Republicans. The Democrats had not exhaust-

ed their resources, but held a card for the last play.

Just before the close of the session of 1885, the Hon. A. G. Smith, Senator from Jennings county, had been elected president pro tem. of the Senate. It was true that under the constitution his election was of no force, and whatever authority it gave him, died when the session of 1886 ended, but it was good enough for the Democrats, and they claimed that he was the only presiding officer of the Senate, and they refused to recognize the validity of the election of the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Tried a Bluff.

This was a "raise" on the Republicans they had not been looking for, and they thought they would try a bluff, so a day or two after the Monument bill had been sent over from the Senate, the Republican majority in the House solemnly declared by resolution that from that day henceforth forever, they would not recognize the Senate in any way until it would receive the Republican Lieutenant-Governor.

It looked as if this would stop all legislation, as the House would neither receive bills from, or transmit them to, the Senate, and for a day or two the House did nothing. Then the fact that the Monument bill was pending before it was remembered, and it became patent that the old soldiers were becoming restive, and threatened revolt unless the bill was passed. Without thought of what would become of the bill when passed the House took it up for consideration. There was not much debate, but a few members who were of the economical order, proceeded to make speeches. The Democratic members of the House enjoyed the situation, and helped to make it worse by earnestly advocating the passage of the bill. Finally it was brought to a vote, and passed with little opposition.

A Puzzling Question.

What to do with the bill was then the puzzling question. It could not be returned to the Senate for enrollment, under the deadlock resolution, and if once in the hands of the Senate the House would not again receive it for the signature of the Speaker. The clerk of the House took it upon himself to have it enrolled by his own force. It was presented to the Speaker, who at first refused to sign it, on the plea that it would be recognizing the Senate contrary to the order of the House, but presently he and others of the Republican leaders thought they saw an opportunity of putting the Democratic Governor in a political "nine hole," so the Speaker signed it, and had the rejected Lieutenant-Governor put his signature to it as President of the Senate. In this condition it was sent to the Governor.

The Governor did not tarry long over the matter, but returned it to the House with a message calling attention to the fact that it did not bear the signature of the person recognized by the Senate as its presiding officer. When the Governor's secretary got to that part of the message he was stopped by the Speaker, who refused to receive either the message or the

act, because the message contained a reference to a body the House did not recognize as having any legal existence. The Republicans thought they had a joke on the Governor, and when the secretary retired laughed heartily over the prompt ruling of the Speaker, but the Governor was not at the end of his resources. When the House took its usual noon recess he quietly sent a messenger to the Hall with instructions to deposit the enrolled act on the desk of the clerk.

This put the Republican leaders all at sea again, and they began to realize the shuttle-cock game was not all on one side. While the discussion was going on, the clerk took the act under his arm and visited the Governor. That officer stated his objection, the signature of the president of the Senate was obtained, and the Governor then approved the bill.

In June following these monument commissioners were appointed: Samuel B. Vories, of Salem; D. C. McCollum, of Laporte; Geo. W. Johnson and Daniel M. Ransdell, of Indianapolis, and George J. Langsdale, of Greencastle. The commissioners met on the 28th of June and organized by electing George J. Langsdale president and James F. Gookin secretary.

One of the first things the board did was to ask from a number of reputable architects sketches of what would be desirable, that they might aid the commissioners in selecting a design when the time came. Richard M. Hunt, of New York; George R. Post, New York; Van Brunt & Howe, Boston; Cabot & Chandler, Boston; Burnham & Root, Chicago; Frederick Banmann, Chicago; James W. McLaughlin, Cincinnati; Adolph Scherrer, Indianapolis, and Peabody & Stearnes, St. Louis, responded to the request and presented many valuable suggestions. To aid them in making a selection the board appointed as experts Prof. William R. Ware, of Columbia College, New York, Gen. Thomas A. Morris, of Indianapolis, and Prof. John L. Campbell, of Wabash College.

Seventy Designs Submitted.

Before designs were asked for the commissioners prepared a short monograph of Indiana history, accompanied by a map of Indianapolis and a diagram of the site selected for the Monument. These, with a general outline of the proposed work, were sent to architects in all parts of the world and designs asked for, to be submitted by the 12th of December, 1886. This date was afterward changed to January 12, 1888. Seventy designs were submitted.

The commissions ran against a stumbling block almost at the very beginning of their labors. They found that no funds of the State were at once available for paying the expenses of the preliminary work of obtaining a design, but the act provided for their receiving from the G. A. R. the funds that had been raised by it, so they called upon that body for aid and this fund was paid over, or at least enough of it to aid them over their difficulty. A design having been decided upon, bids for putting in the foundation were advertised for, and on the 3d of

May, 1888, a contract was let. Work was begun almost immediately, but it was not until August, 1889, that it was ready for laying the corner stone. This important feature took place on the 22d of August, 1889, with elaborate ceremonies.

Contract for the Shaft.

The contract for the erection of the shaft was let on December 30, 1889, the Terre Haute Stone-Works Company being the successful bidder, its bid being \$39,000. The commissioners and contractor hoped and expected that the work would be rapidly pushed to a conclusion, but one delay after another occurred. Sometimes the delay was occasioned by the inability to get stone fast enough, other times owing to wrangles among the commissioners, and between the commissioners and the contractor. Before the shaft was finally completed the commissioners began asking for designs for the crowning figure, which, according to the design of Bruno Schmitz, was to be a bronze female figure, representing, some said, the Goddess of Liberty, while others claimed it was to be symbolic of Indiana. After much tribulation the design and bid of George L. Brewster, of Cleveland, O., were accepted. When placed in position the figure was the recipient of much criticism. The newspapers grew狂热 over the putting of a bird on her head. The jokes perpetrated at the expense of the commissioners brought forth some very angry retorts from members of that body, but after a while joking ceased and the figure with the bird still crowns the shaft.

Constructing the foundation and building the shaft used up all of the money appropriated by the Legislature, and a suit was instituted to test the right of the commissioners to go beyond the appropriation. The shaft had to be ornamented, and as the commissioners were fearful the Legislature would refuse to make another appropriation, they thought they would sound Congress as to the probability of getting \$60,000 from that body.

The shaft and the cascades being completed, and Indiana towering aloft in the sunshine and gale, it remained to complete the groups for the east and west sides. Before this, however, there had been so much wrangling among the commissioners that the General Assembly thought best to get rid of them by agitating them out of office and creating a board of regents, who should have charge of the completion of the work. By this time the cost of the work had been double what had been estimated in the beginning, and the Monument was far from completion.

Designs for the four groups of figures and for the eight candelabra, were finally selected, and the work slowly proceeded. An act of the Legislature passed at the session of 1891 provided that the powers of the board of regents should cease on the 1st of November of that year, and a board of control should succeed. By that time the work was completed, and the regents turned the Monument over to the new board.



THE SCENE OF



THE DEDICATION

Indiana Soldiers the First and Last Killed in the War

Indiana soldiers fired the first and the last infantry volleys and made the first and last charges of the civil war for the preservation of the Union. Indiana furnished the first and last victims of that terrible carnage of blood.

The dawn of a day April 3, 1861 had just begun to lift over Philippi, W. Va., when a volley from the guns of Company B, Seventh Indiana, was sent crashing after wearers of the gray. It was a volley that echoed and reechoed for four long years, and a deluge of blood and a hurricane of destruction followed in its wake. It was the first volley of the first battle of the war, and in that battle the first charge was made by Indiana regiments. There was a hill, and then came the clash at Laurel Hill, quickly followed by Big Bethel, Rich Mountain and Gant's Ford, where Robert E. Lee, peerless warrior of the South, was elevated to command by a bullet from an Indiana soldier, Sergeant Burlingame, that bore down Gen. Robert Garret, the highest ranking officer of the South. And then, as though an avalanche of fury had broken loose, war broke out over all the South, and it was four years before the Thirty-fourth Indiana, for the Union, sacrificed the last man and fired the last volley on the distant, sun-baked, cactus plain of the Rio Grande.

According to the official records and those compiled by Adjutant-General Terrell, the first Union soldier to be killed outright in legitimate battle was W. T. Gerard, who enlisted at Delphi, from Jasper county, for the three months' service. He was assigned to Company G, Ninth Indiana Regiment. He was killed in action at Laurel Hill, July 7, 1861. His body now rests in Lafayette or Delphi, and on his tombstone is set forth the fact that he was the first Union soldier to be killed in battle during the war of 1861-5. This statement of the fact has been, and will be, attacked first by Massachusetts veterans, second by veterans of the Seventh and the Eleventh Indiana regiments, and each one, in his contention for the honor, has some grounds.

Killed in a Riot.

Four Massachusetts volunteers were killed in the streets of Baltimore in April, 1861, and private Arthur Ladd was the first man killed at that time, but the Baltimore affair has never, by any historian, been regarded in the light of legitimate warfare, or a part of the civil war. It has always been called a riot preliminary to the great contest. History dates the civil war from Philippi, June 3.

It is true that Charles Degner, of Ohio county, Company I, Eighth Indiana Regiment, and John C. Hollenbeck, Marquette, of the Eleventh Regiment, were the first killed after recognized warfare began, and prior to Gerard's fatality, or either was killed in battle. Degner was killed while on picket duty near Philippi, June 15. He was picked off by sharpshooters and there is in his death an additional honor for Indiana, for his was

the first blood from a mortal wound that, for the Union, stained a battlefield. Colonel Kelly, of the First West Virginia, had been wounded and removed from the field at Philippi on the early morning of June 3, but his wound was not fatal. Twelve days later, Hollenbeck, a member of an Eleventh Indiana Regiment's scouting detail, met his death at Kelly's island, but he was murdered in cold blood. He had been wounded, was captured, and was taken to a farmhouse, where he was laid out with Confederate wounded on a porch. When about to be overtaken, the Confederates tried to move him, but, finding him too weak, they ran him through with a bayonet, and this was done by Confederates other than his captors, for they were cavalry men. They were joined by a company of infantry, equipped with bayonets, after the skirmish, and an infantryman killed Hollenbeck. That was June 27. He was buried at Cumberland, Md., where his body remains.

Other Indiana Sacrifices.

The next day, July 8, after Gerard fell in battle, John R. Smith, of Company C, Seventh Indiana Regiment, was killed in skirmish. He was from Shellyville. Two days later, John Anten, of St. Joseph county, was killed. These were the first of Indiana's sacrifices and the first three.

Degner, Hollenbeck and Gerard were the first victims of the entire Union army in the four years' war. Dyson Boothroyd, of Carroll county, received wounds at Laurel Hill from which he died a week later. The only other fatalities to Indiana soldiers, on the battlefield, during the three months' service for which they were then enlisted, were at Rich mountain. The fatality list there included: Sergt. James A. Taggart and private R. R. Enga, both of Tippecanoe county, and Samuel Yocum, of Clay county, all of the Tenth Regiment; and Joseph Beck, of Madison county; Philander Wischart, of Henry county, and James A. Emmett, of Wabash county, members of the Eighth Regiment. M. M. Stevenson, a sergeant, of Hancock county, died July 20, and James H. McGill, of Putnam county, July 27, of wounds received at Red mountain, which, for the Union side at least, was the first bloody engagement. It was the first decisive stand of the confederacy. There were twelve other deaths in the Indiana three months' service, but they were from other causes, fever, diseases and accidents. Twenty-four Indiana soldiers were wounded in this service, but recovered and were mustered out. But one, John Nob, of Allen county, Company E, Ninth Indiana, was captured. That was on July 18, near Beaufort.

Last Union Soldier Killed.

Jeff Williams, of Huntington, a private in Company B, Thirty-fourth Indiana, was dropped in his tracks at about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of May 13, 1865, on the cactus plain of Palmetto ranch, on the Rio Grande frontier, and he was

the last Union soldier to die in the great struggle that ended as the sun went down on that disastrous field for the Union troops. There can be no controversy over this claim.

The battle was fought a month after peace had been declared between the North and the South. The Thirty-fourth Indiana and a Wisconsin regiment had been sent to the Mexican frontier, and camped on Island Brazos, Santiago, and their position, as well as that of the enemy, on the sand plains, had been such that on May 12 neither had heard of the unconditional surrender of the Southern arms. Colonel Barrett, of Wisconsin, who had never been in a real brush with the enemy, was in command. It is claimed that he planned the battle of May 13 solely for the experience and his own glorification. There was no reason for making the attack and nothing to be gained. The troops were ordered to the mainland during the night and made a forced march through cactus that reached to their knees and tore their clothing and frightfully lacerated their legs. They came on the enemy in the morning, and followed them until afternoon, when Colonel Barrett withdrew for dinner.

While the troops were eating, the Confederates fell on them. In order to hold back the rush until the Union troops could form a line, Colonel Barrett threw out a line of seventy-two skirmishers, taken almost entirely from Company B, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana, that was mustered from eastern Indiana under the command of Capt. John O. Hardesty, who still lives at Anderson. Strange as it may seem, Colonel Barrett had no use for the enemy when he was face to face with them, and he began a hasty retreat, leaving the skirmishers to their fate. In that retreat of the skirmishers as the rear guard, Williams, who was one of the seventy-two, was dropped in his tracks. John Smith, the Indiana color-bearer, had to jump into the Rio Grande, and, under fire, swim in order to save his flag. Lieutenant-Colonel Morrison, of Huntington county, Indiana, was in command of the squad, and Barrett, seized with fear and wishing to save himself, ordered Morrison to surrender his men. Morrison sent back the last defiant reply of the war: "Col. Barrett, I will see you in hell first." He brought his men safely to camp. It was the finale of bloodshed.

The Long and Short of It.

The tallest man was Capt. Van Buskirk, of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, who measured 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or 6 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in his bare feet. The shortest man was a member of the One-hundred-and-ninety-second Ohio Volunteers, who measured 40 inches, or 3 feet 4 inches.

In long, tiresome marches the tall men generally gave out first. The small men generally were all there at night when the roll was called.

INDIANA'S BRIGADIER-GENERAL KILLED IN THE CIVIL WAR.

THE only general officer from Indiana killed in the war of the rebellion was Brigadier-General Pleasant A. Hackleman, killed at Corinth, October 3, 1862, while gallantly leading his brigade against the enemy. General Hackleman was born on the 15th of November, 1811, in Franklin county. That was when Indiana was still a Territory and the frontier of the country. After his marriage he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, making Rushville his home. He became very popular with the people, and was ranked as one of the foremost lawyers in that section of the State. He served his county twice in the Legislature, and was for eight years clerk of the Circuit Court of Rush county. In 1861 he was appointed one of the delegates to the peace convention, held at Washington.

When the war came, he offered his services to Governor Morton, and in May, 1861, was appointed colonel of the Sixteenth Indiana Regiment. In April, 1862, he was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to duty in the West. He immediately reported to General Halleck, at Pittsburg Landing, and served with that army until killed in battle. At the battle of Corinth his brigade was hotly engaged, when reinforcements came to his help. In swinging into line, the reinforcements fell into confusion, and then broke. It was while attempting to rally them and lead them back into the battle that General Hackleman fell, mortally wounded. To those who came to his assistance as he fell, he said: "If we are victorious, send my body home; if not, bury me on the field." The Union forces were victorious, and his body was sent home.

Indiana's First Brigadier-General Is 90

Gen. Thomas A. Morris, of Indianapolis, to Whom the Greater Part of Success of the West Virginia Campaign Was Due.

The first brigadier-general appointed from Indiana was Thomas A. Morris, of Indianapolis, who is yet living at the age of ninety years. This brigade consisted of six regiments, all organized in the days following the firing on Ft. Sumter and between that event and the 27th of April, 1861. At that time he was described as a man "so quiet, so grave, so almost stolid in countenance and demeanor that the eye of the observer after resting with pleasure on the colonels of his brigade, all younger men than the brigade commander, might turn to him with something like displeasure—displeasure, however, to be turned away by a sure if slow recognition of the reserved power in the steady eye, of the gentleness and modesty eye and lip alike express."

He had stood high as a West Point student, being mentioned with honor in the report of the graduating class of 1833. He had left soon after graduating to engage in great engineering enterprises in Indiana in the period of public improvements, and later had been a factor in the building and management of railroads. His operations in the field began at Grafton, W. Va. The first engagement in which members of his command took part was a little fight on June 3 at Philippi, W. Va. With an insufficient force, hampered and hindered in every way, with reinforcements refused, with supplies denied, he was prevented from pushing the campaign as he so ardently desired. The Confederates were thoroughly well pleased with the obstacles placed in the way of General Morris's movements.

Among the engagements in which members of his brigade took part were little

ights at Kelly's Island, June 26; Rich Mountain, July 11, and Carrick's Ford, July 12. General Garnett, of the Confederate forces, was killed in the last named fight. About forty wagons and teams were captured in the pursuit that followed as well as the colors of every Confederate regiment that was engaged. According to the official report, the Union loss on July 12 and 13 was thirteen killed and forty wounded. The loss of the Confederates was not far from two hundred killed and wounded, one thousand taken prisoners, all the baggage and seven guns. The lowest number of Confederates engaged at Carrick's Ford was 1,000, while only 1,800 of the Union troops were up in time to take part. Where Garnett was killed but six hundred were engaged. They were members of the Seventh Indiana. Col. Ebenezer Dumont.

"The laurels won in the West Virginia campaign," said Miss Catherine Merrill in her book, "The Soldier of Indiana in the War for the Union," "were not divided. The name of Morris does not occur in McClellan's reports. The nation rejoiced in its hour of need to find a great man, did not criticize nor doubt, but confidently placed the laurel wreath upon the offered head. Morris, who, in spite of the restraint laid upon him by his slow and strategical superior, had shown himself quick, skilful and prudent, and had won the greater part of the success unaided, made no attempt to gain public attention. He quietly withdrew to the duties of civil life. His indignant friends obtained for him at length, from the seemingly unwilling Government, the position of major-general, but could not induce its acceptance."

Stories As Seen In the Muster Roll.

By J. M. PAVER.

The historian finds the muster roll of valuable information. He finds the names of regiments that were in battle, the movements of brigades and division and corps. He finds what regiments did the fighting, which were in the reserve, which were in the first lines of battle, which led the assault and which stood in the breach. The long columns of names marked as killed tell how well they stood in action.

Killed, July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, one thinks of Pickett's charge or other incidents of that historic field. The visions of Little Round Top; the wheat field; the Devil's Den; the assault on Cemetery hill.

Killed, December 13, 1862, at Marye's heights (Fredericksburg). We think of that fierce charge through the town of Fredericksburg. The charge on the rebels in their intrenchments. The terrible slaughter of Meagher's New York Irish Brigade. We have recently passed over this historic battlefield and viewed the surroundings with a critical eye.

Killed, at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863. Here rises a picture in the battles of the Union. The famous order of General Hooker: "We have found the enemy and they are ours." The march; the rain; the river; the pontoons; the chancellor's house; the forest; the artillery battle that made the earth tremble for three days and nights. The movement of Stonewall Jackson to the right of our line; the assault and surprise and the stampede of the Eleventh Corps are all painful reminders of this contest.

When a Corps Broke and Ran.

If there was any engagement during the war that I was an actor in, this one is particularly impressed upon my memory. In this engagement the whole army corps became demoralized and stampeded. I will ask you, comrades, if any of you had such an experience or were a part of such. If not, God be praised. The Eleventh Corps broke and ran. It was no fault of the enlisted men. It was the utter disregard to orders of the general officer in command. He had been cautioned that an attack would undoubtedly be made on our extreme right. Disregarding this, he allowed the men to stack arms, unsling knapsacks, make coffee and play cards, when they should have been in line of battle. These are undisputed facts. We of the Eleventh Corps were brought up to arrest the retreating men. It was a terrible scene—30,000 rebels under "Stonewall" Jackson rushing on 12,000 men of the Eleventh Corps, pouring shot and shell into them; horses running wild without riders; ordnance parrots and napoleon guns lying here and there all over the field; caisson with one, sometimes two horses, going pell-mell, helter-skelter, regardless of result.

An Exchanged Prisoner.

Died September 15, 1862, while en route from Fortress Monroe to Washington, D. C., an exchanged prisoner of war taken

at Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862. Here, my friends, is something to think of. Wounded, not alone disabled, bleeding and sore, an exchanged prisoner, returning from that damnable black spot on earth—Andersonville prison. The tortures of this hellish bastile endured for months, and there on the very threshold of his house. The thoughts of home, the pleasures to come, dies on route after being exchanged. Great God! And still some begrudge the widows and orphans the small pittance passed out over the counter of the pension office.

Wounded at the assault on Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, afterward died. Look at that frowning perpendicular wall of limestone. Think of Hooker's advance from Bridgeport to Wauhatchie through the Lookout valley and the move-

ment open to the observation of the enemy. Thoughts of winding around the palisades on the mountain side of this wall of limestone, under the very muzzles of the rebel guns. Climbing over boulders and ledges, up hill and down hill, driving the enemy from their stronghold in desperation and agony. Look back thirty-nine years and see the smoke of Hooker's storming party; hear the roar of artillery and the crackling of musketry. The very foundation of that solid rock quaked under this influence.

Treacherous Waters.

See the treacherous waters of the Tennessee, where many a poor comrade found a watery grave. See the artillery contest at Moccasin Point. Witness the annihilation of wagon trains, laden with provi-

sions, en route to feed the hungry soldiers and the starving mules. This was the opening of the cracker line.

Killed, at Appomattox, April 9, 1865; and one sees a dead cavalryman, who, falling in that closing battle of the war, died with home and victory in sight.

These are some remarks that will confront any who looks up the records of his regiment. And so it goes on. There are no war stories that can equal the stories of the muster roll. They are facts. There are interesting and sad records as well. Eighteen States have printed muster-out rolls of their regiments, which they furnished to the Union army. The names of every man who served from these States are preserved. Their records are herein transmuted, and the generations to come will find a proud heritage.

The Dedicatory Exercises and Parade of Veterans

With imposing ceremonies the Indiana State Soldiers and Sailors' Monument was formally dedicated on Thursday, May 15, 1902. The exercises were witnessed by a vast assemblage of people from all parts of Indiana, and by many persons of note from outside the State. A large platform, seating 1,800, was placed at the north side of the Monument facing North Meridian street. Here the dedicatory services took place.

A few minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning Governor Winfield T. Durbin called the audience to order. A prayer was offered by the Rev. D. R. Lucas, of Indianapolis, past chaplain-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The presiding officer was Maj.-Gen. Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, who delivered an address notable for its simplicity and eloquence.

A chorus of 200 male voices, consisting of members of the Männerchor, Liederkranz and Musikverein, accompanied by the Indianapolis Military Band, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," under the direction of Franz Bellinger.

Maj. Gustavus V. Menzies, a member of the board of control, delivered an address on behalf of the board, presenting the Monument to the State. The address of

acceptance was delivered by Governor Winfield T. Durbin, who at the close asked the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, to take charge of the dedicatory ritualistic service. The ritualistic service was conducted by Department Commander Benjamin Starr, of Richmond.

The chorus sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." This was followed by the dedication oration by Gen. John W. Foster, of Washington, D. C., formerly secretary of State and noted in the country's diplomatic service in recent years.

James Whitcomb Riley read a poem composed for the occasion entitled "The Soldier." The chorus sang "America" and the dedicatory exercises closed with a benediction by the department chaplain of the Grand Army of the Republic, Isaac P. Watts, of Winchester.

Preceding the dedicatory exercises at the Monument there was a parade of the flags, the survivors of Indiana regiments in the Mexican, civil and Spanish-American wars marching under the colors that are preserved in the State Museum.

In the afternoon, after the dedicatory services, there was a parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, the Black Hawk Naval Veter-

ans' Association, German-American veterans of the civil war, the Persimmon Brigade, civil war veterans not included in the foregoing organization, Spanish-American war soldiers, soldiers of the Philippine war, Boys' Brigade of the First Christian church, Father Matthew Boys' Brigade, and separate military organizations. The Indiana National Guard and the governor and staff acted as escort to the Grand Army and ex-soldiers.

At 5:30 o'clock in the evening there were vesper services at the Monument. The veterans were addressed by Gen. Eli Torrance, of Minnesota, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Christ church chimes rang out, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and "Soldiers, Rest Thy Warfare's O'er," and the Christ church vested choir sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

At 8 o'clock in the evening, patriotic meetings at Tomlinson Hall and English's Opera House closed the ceremonies of the day. A feature of these last exercises was the music by boys' bands—the Soldiers' Orphans' band, from a State institution, and The Indianapolis News' Newsboys band.

Address by Presiding Officer, Maj.-Gen'l Lew Wallace

Indiana is the happy mother of many men. Her schools, her privileges and the opportunities she offers are maintained for them—one not more than another. With all, however, she acknowledges on particularity; which is saying she has a warmest place in her great heart, and that some of her children are in possession of it.

There have been three wars since Indiana was admitted into the Union—the war with Mexico, the war of the rebellion and the war with Spain. In the first she furnished five regiments, in the second, 154

full regiments, not to speak of cavalry and artillery, in the third, five regiments and two batteries—thousands and thousands of her choicest youths. And they be it said now with wholeness of soul—they are the most highly favored, for whom she keeps reserved seats in the well-lighted halls of her supremest love—her volunteers of '61, '63 and '98. And to silence conjecture, and make publication that the generations coming may know the truth, behold this Monument!

It has been said, "The world loves not those who would sacrifice themselves

for others, if they could find an opportunity, but those who have found one and used it." She, our mother, the State, saw the distinction, and applied it to her sons of the sword and gun; and now it is the text of the sermon she means these stones to preach immemorially. In other words, making this matchless structure speak for her, she says: "They are my best beloved, who, in every instance of danger to the nation, discover a glorious chance to serve their fellow-men and dare the chance, though in so doing they suffer and sometimes die."

Presentation of the Monument by Major G. V. Menzies

The following speech was made by Maj. Gustavus V. Menzies, of Mt. Vernon, Ind., in presenting the Indiana Soldiers and Sailors' Monument to the State on behalf of the board of control:

"Governor Durbin:

"The pleasant duty has been assigned me by the board of control to report that this magnificent structure, erected by the people of this State to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Indiana, who offered their lives for the preservation of the Union, is finished. We are here to-day to testify by our presence in the dedication of this beautiful work of art, our love and veneration for the heroic dead, who fell in the struggle, and for the gallant survivors of the war for the Union.

"This Monument is the grateful testimonial of our people to the memory of the departed, an inspiration to the living, a precept to the future. Every stone in it tells of the sacrifices and devotion of the sons of Indiana, who rushed to the colors at the call of duty, leaving home and kindred to do battle, that the Union of their fathers should not perish from the earth.

Origination of the Monument.

"The history in detail of the beginning, progress and completion of this splendid offering to 'our silent victors' is a part of the archives of the State. This Monument originated with the soldiers and sailors of Indiana. Its inspiration came from the rank and file. They took the initiative. From the return home of the veterans of the war, agitation began for some lasting memorial to the glorious part played by Indiana in the grand drama of the rebellion. Agitation took tangible form in 1855, when the veterans of Indiana raised the first money. But for their efforts, recognition, in this manner, of the services of our soldiers and sailors would probably have been long deferred and we would not be assembled here to-day in the shadow of this beautiful pile, renewing our fidelity to flag and country.

"In the noble work Marion county generously joined by liberally contributing. It was, however, soon evident that the magnitude and grandeur of the scheme were beyond the ability of the survivors of the war, and that the undertaking should be a public one. An appeal was made to the people of the State. The General Assembly of 1857 responded by passing the first appropriation. Succeeding legislatures contributed from the public funds from time to time, until the edifice in all its massive proportions was finished, making it the most complete and artistic military monument in the world, fitly representing the devotion and unsurpassed services of one of the foremost States in the galaxy of the Union, in a war which stands in history unparalleled in severity, sacrifice and bravery on the part of the contending sides.

"Begun in the term of Governor Isaac P. Gray, the corner stone was laid in 1889, in the first year of the term of Governor Alvin P. Hovey, Indiana's honored son, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, delivering the address on that historic occasion. Since that memorable event its principal actors have answered the last bugle call. How many of the mighty hosts of veterans who marched around this circle on that day have forever stepped out, the thinned ranks to-day give mournful testimony. It reminds us that in a few years the flag of the Grand Army of the Republic will be forever furled.

A Sacred Trust.

"The work of the Monument was continued during the terms of office of Governors Ira J. Chase, Claude Matthews and James A. Mount, receiving its final touch in the first year of your term of office. From commencement to finish it had the jealous solicitude and attention of the officials of the State, and has ever been regarded as a sacred trust.

"By the act of 1887, the Monument was placed in charge of a commission. Prominent citizens, veterans of the war, were first selected as members. The shaft, the crowning figure, the naval astragal and part of the surrounding work were completed by the commission. Conspicuous on the commission in its last years were Gen. Mahlon D. Manson, a veteran of the Mexican war and a distinguished soldier of the war for the Union, who afterward ably filled positions in civil life; William H. English, a citizen of national reputation, many times honored by his State, and George J. Langsdale, a gallant Indiana soldier, who alone of the three mentioned, survives, and is with us to-day. They served the State with fidelity, faithfully guarded the work of the Monument, and should be gratefully remembered.

What the Regents Accomplished.

"I was honored with a position on the board of regents and served from its organization in May, 1895, until it expired by limitation of law in November, 1901. Chief among the things accomplished by the regents are evidenced by the beautiful cascades, unequaled by any on the globe; the colossal groups of Peace and War, the statuary, the cascade groups of Peace and War, the magnificent candelabra, the army astragal and other artistic features which adorn the edifice. First among the regents in rank was the late Gen. Frederick Knefler, for six years president of the board and superintendent of the Monument, to whose constant care and vigilant attention much is due that makes this work pre-eminent in the artistic world. One of Indiana's bravest and best soldiers, who arose from the ranks to the command of a division in the great war, nothing in his long and useful career on

the battlefield or in civil life equalled him so affectionately as did his services as a regent. He gave to the State in the discharge of this duty, as in war, a constancy of purpose joined to an unswerving devotion.

General Knefler's Care.

"Much of the splendor of the Monument is the result of the unremitting care of General Knefler. His greatest hope, the longing desire of the close of his life was to be here to witness these ceremonies. His intense wish, before the last summons came, was to see the final act in what had been to him truly a labor of love. This was denied him. Not with us to-day in the flesh, his spirit is here, amid a scene that would have gladdened his heart like the exultation felt when he saw the foe flee before him on Chickamauga's bloody field. A brave soldier, a pure patriot, peace be unto his ashes.

"Gen. Jasper Packard, a good soldier, a fine officer of the war for the Union, served ably and honorably as a regent for four years. He gave to the construction of the Monument the same zeal displayed in defense of his country. He, too, has answered the last muster.

"Of all the services rendered by the board of regents, I recall none more fraught with consequences, or vital to this work of art, than the decision which brought back to the service of the State the genius which conceived in its marvelous beauty and purity this chief glory of Indiana.

Schmitz Rescued it.

"When Bruno Schmitz, the designing architect, was again given control of the artistic features of the Monument, it was rescued from the dull commonplace of a massive pile of stone, and by the divine touch of his peerless genius became truly an achievement, not only of grandeur, but of art in the highest degree. As we gaze upon this Monument we see an almost magic spirit in every detail. Fortunately indeed was the resolve to bring back the brain that could conceive, the hand that could design it in all its artistic harmony.

"In his labor Bruno Schmitz was singularly assisted by Rudolph Selwartz, a young German from Berlin, who came to the regents obscure and unknown. The beautiful groups of 'Peace' and of 'War' over the cascades, the four figures on the north and south sides, evince his skill passing work as an artist beyond the ability of words to portray. Before concluding this history of the artistic features, I desire to make mention of the statues of Gen. George Rogers Clark, Gen. William Henry Harrison and Gov. James Whitcomb, on the outer circle, productions of an Indianapolis artist, John A. Mahoney. The high praise these statues have received, both for mechan-

lead execution, artistic design and finish, is but what is justly due a deserving and accomplished artist.

The Board of Control.

"The board of control created by the General Assembly of 1901 assumed charge of the Monument in November of that year, and from that time have been active and diligent to preserve and protect the work of their predecessors.

"In concluding this brief history, it is with peculiar pride that I testify that during my long service there has been naught but harmony in the councils of those in charge of this Monument, dedicated today to the purest aspirations and noblest sentiments. No differences of opinion, political or otherwise, were known; no hint of wrong ever suggested. Each gave to the patriotic purpose his time and labor, with but one hope of reward—appreciation by his fellow-citizens of a duty unselfishly performed.

"The occasion permits but a passing mention of the heroic deeds of the soldiers and sailors of Indiana. They are a part of the Nation's history and glory. To our people they are as familiar as household words. While we all regard with unspeakable pride our country's glorious past, and rejoice in its present proud position, let us not ignore State pride, but cultivate it, and never cease to point to Indiana's splendid record in the dreadful crisis of the Nation's life. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande her sons marched, bivouacked and fought. From a hundred battle-fields their valor shines with imperishable renown.

Tells an Eloquent Story.

"This last march of the flags tells the story eloquently, silently and pathetically. These tattered ensigns bring in review heroism on the historic plains of Virginia, amid the mountains of Georgia, on the banks of the Father of Waters, on the shores of the gulf, and where the waves of the Atlantic sing an everlasting dirge to the departed brave. This flag waved in triumph on Gettysburg's bloody field; that was raised high in the desperate struggle at Champion's Hill; that one was on the rampart when the triumphant shout proclaimed that Vicksburg had fallen; the Confederacy split in twain; this one kissed the clouds in the charge at Lookout mountain; that shot to the ground in the terrible conflict of Chickamauga, was raised and carried onward to victory by valorous hands; this one saw the retreat of the foe at the close of the second day of the awful carnage at Shiloh. Though mute, these silent banners flood our memories with the heroic period of Indiana's history.

"While it is meet that Indiana's soldiers and sailors of every war should be associated with this splendid structure, the opinion is among the people, and will abide, that it stands to-day and will ever endure to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of the war for the Union. The names of other wars may be here chiseled; the shaft may be covered with inscriptions of other conflicts; but after all is done, the Monument in its beauty and grandeur alone commemorates Indiana's part in the greatest war in the

rule of time that to preserve an indissoluble union of indestructible states.

"Those who participated in the events of 1861 to 1865 little dreamed of the momentous results of the strife. While all felt that a dismemberment of the Union would be the setting to rise no more of the star of freedom, none anticipated at the close of the long and bloody war the consequences that were to ensue from the final settlement of the doctrine of secession and the death of slavery.

In the Forefront of Nations.

"By the valor and patriotism of our soldiers and sailors, we are to-day in the forefront of the nations, second to none industrially, commercially abreast of the most enterprising, the advance guard in lofty purposes and high ideals, respected by all governments, loved by all peoples, the beacon light of liberty, humanity's hope. Peace reigns at home; may our battle-fields abroad soon be furled.

"The wounds of the bitter struggle to save the nation's life are healed. From the whispering pines of Maine to the everglades of Florida; from Castle Garden to the Golden Gate, all is peace, plenty and prosperity. North and South love and revere their heroic dead. Each section cherishes the survivors of the war; all honor the bravery and devotion of the South to her cause, which, although wrong, called forth the highest example of self-sacrifice, manhood and bravery. North and South, East and West, glory in being citizens of the greatest and best government of the world.

"We have perpetuated here in stone of our State the memory of those who fought that free government might endure. Let the bitterness and hatred of their time be written by the finger on the face of the waters, to vanish forever. Keep alive the memory of 'our silent victors.' If this structure will last so long as our people preserve in their hearts, gratitude for their sacrifices, it will indeed last forever.

Was a Holy War.

"People in all ages have manifested, as we do to-day, their appreciation of the services of the illustrious dead who died for fatherland. War, in any respect, is horrible. When waged for territorial aggrandizement, for wealth, for plunder, it is organized savagery. When for the territorial dismemberment of a country, and the transfer of its people to new allegiance, like the partition of Poland, it is an inspeakable outrage. When waged to gain gold and destroy small and weak republics, it is the climax of crime. When prosecuted to preserve the unity of a nation, and bequeath the blessings of free government to posterity, it is right in the sight of God and man. History recounts no holier war than that for the Union. The years that have passed since the sacrifices of those to whom we dedicate this Monument, but add luster to their names and intensify the justice of their cause. The great animating purpose of that war was that our scheme of government, the wisest and most benificent ever devised by the wit of man, this mighty experiment of

of all former attempts at self-government, a wreck and a failure.

Lincoln's Guiding Star.

"This purpose was the guiding star of Lincoln throughout that awful period. Without variation or shadow of turning he held the helm true to the one idea, that no matter what might happen to the dark institution of slavery, yes, regardless of all other questions, the controlling determination was, the Union should be preserved. This idea caused the mighty rally of our people to the flag. Thus inspired, the armies of the Union fought to a successful issue, the war. To no one party is due the final triumph. In things non-essential there were differences; in the great vital purpose to preserve national unity we were as many as the waves, one as the ocean.

"In this hour of gladness and good cheer, when we do honor to the men who served the State, let not the womanhood of Indiana, who gave husbands, sons and sweethearts to the cause, many of whom sleep in unknown graves in the Southland, be forgotten. Words will not express their awful anxiety waiting for news from loved ones at the front; their inexpressible desolation at the terrible tidings that father, son or sweetheart had fallen. The living can not forget their invaluable services in hospitals and on sanitary commissions.

"In those perilous times they were ministering angels. From the reverberation of Sumter's guns until the surrender at Appomattox, the women of Indiana encouraged the men at the front, and by unexampled sacrifices and loyalty were mighty factors in producing the final triumph. There is no mention made of them on this Monument: no inscription preserves in stone or brass testimony of their ceaseless patriotism. If the men of Indiana were heroes, the women were indeed heroines. While the deeds of Indiana's sons are celebrated here to-day, let us in our hearts give grateful recognition to the mothers, wives and daughters of 1861 to 1865, who gave much and received so little.

"This, sir, is an auspicious time to announce that this great memorial to the services of our citizen-soldiers and sailors Indiana volunteers, is complete; when sectional hate has vanished; the animosities of a war between kindred passed away; when North and South love one country, salute one flag. In this hour of sunshine, joy and peace, it is peculiarly appropriate that the welcomed responsibility should devolve upon you, as Governor of the commonwealth, to receive and care for this Mecca of Indiana's patriotism. In the morning of life you served your State and country as a soldier in the ranks. In your manhood you responded to the call of your country in a war against a foreign foe, and led forth from the State as gallant a regiment as ever marched under any flag. Nobly you did your duty in the past. With the same ardor and fidelity you will protect this loving remembrance to your comrades and turn it over to your successor unblemished in beauty, inviolate in all its parts."

Acceptance of the Monument by Gov. W. T. Durbin

The following speech of acceptance of the Monument was made by Governor Durbin, who received the Monument for the State, responding to Major Menzies's presentation for the board of control:

"Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war!"

In accepting this Monument I merely perform a pleasing duty in the name and by the authority of the people of Indiana who have so cheerfully contributed to the erection of a memorial testifying their affection and veneration for the men who freely offered their lives in behalf of a righteous cause.

Those directly identified with the work have builded wisely and therefore well, thus earning the grateful approbation of their fellow-citizens; but even these enduring stones, piled strong and high under the bending skies, will not survive the glory achieved by patriotic hosts as it will surely be transmitted with ever-increasing luster from generation to generation.

Lcve for the Flag.

This noble shaft typifies the love of our people for the supremacy of the Flag and the integrity of the Union. The majestic mass of masonry, towering above this presence, mutely bids all the world take note that the people of this proud and prosperous commonwealth are not unmindful of the blood and treasure expended in upholding principles upon which human liberty rests and upon which constitutional government is founded. In thus paying tribute to the nation's defenders, we share honors with the heroes of all wars in which our countrymen have participated—to the sturdy pioneers who subdued savagery on the frontier, to those who gallantly stormed the strongholds of Mexico, to the heroic preservers of the Union, and to those who more recently gave proof of inherited valor by speedily and effectually vanquishing a foreign foe.

Preferring peace to strife, we do not maintain a large standing army, feeling secure in the assurance that, whenever the long roll of alarm is sounded, in any emergency, the great heart of the people will respond as promptly and generously as when the first shot fired at Sumter aroused the re-echoing world to witness the beginning of the most gigantic struggle for supremacy thus far recorded in history. In all the conflicts of which we here take cognizance, the reward of victory has been won, as it always must be won, by those whose cause is just. It is so because destiny wills it in accordance with the immutable laws of a Divinity we sometimes do not quite clearly understand, but to whom we commit our fate with faith in a power superior to that which is human.

In the war between the States, Indiana gave freely of the flower of her manhood in support of the Union. More than two hundred thousand of her sturdy sons swelled the ranks of blue, twenty-five thousand of whom were killed or died in

the service of their country. The first call for volunteers came at a time when our commonwealth was rent with internal discord. Discerning men realized that a firm hand was needed at the helm, with a strong heart behind it. The hour for action had arrived; the storm was beating fast and hard, then out of the gloom arose the man who was to master the situation. He faced the front with dogged determination never to turn back, and he never did. That man was Oliver P. Morton.

The Words of Lincoln.

The words spoken by the immortal Lincoln on the battlefield of Gettysburg are particularly applicable to this occasion. "We have come," he said, "to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. * * * It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that the nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

These words of Lincoln, most eloquent in any language, most profound in all history, carried with them the sublime spirit of divine inspiration, defining principles essential to the perpetuation of our republican institutions. With analytic eye, with prophetic vision, he divined the future, and his consummate genius won from the world the deliberate judgment that he was something more than mortal—

A man that matched the mountains and compelled

The stars to look our way and honor us.

In assuming this trust it is hardly necessary for me to offer assurance that it will forever receive from the State that care essential to its proper preservation. It has been erected not in honor of any man, but of all men who have given testimony of allegiance to the cause of civic liberty, and in that spirit it will be perpetuated as a sacred inheritance by those whose forbears achieved with flaming sword and bayonet all that is symbolized here in stone and bronze.

Art, as it is represented in these various attributes, is not primarily for ornamentation. It has well-defined meaning and wisely-planned purpose. It typifies the native virtues and valorous deeds of loyalists, without distinction. Rank and sta-

tion are relegated is enough that it is known they were a brotherhood of patriots grimly determined to achieve ends at which they aimed, even at the cost of perishing in the cause.

We are grateful, too, to those who have wrought results so satisfactorily to the various boards of management, to the architect whose genius is embodied in the work, to sculptors and artisans who have given material form to ideas harmonizing with those things deemed most worthy of being thus commemorated. However great the cost of the Monument, reckoned commercially it is, at best, but a slight testimonial of public appreciation of the sacrifices of those in whose honor it stands. It was not inspired by sense of duty, but rather by generous impulse. It will be safeguarded not only by agencies at the command of the State, but also by the watchful care of these comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, and by those who shall bear these veterans' honored names in all the ages yet to come. The principles for which it stands were vindicated by men who gave their life's blood as freely as the water flows from these fountains. It is a rebuke to misanthropes who undertake to argue that republics are ungrateful, as well as a rebuff to those who imagine that only the rich and great are appreciated. No name appears upon this obelisk; neither rank nor title is given precedence. But in these mute blocks of stone there is imbedded and cemented our love for all alike who wore the Union blue. Hither will the people come, long after we are dead and forgotten, to listen again to the story that will forever beat repeating, as it is being told this day, of the triumphs achieved by the mighty phalanx marshaled under the banner of freedom; hither will they come as to a shrine from which the spirit of patriotism will continue to rise like perpetual incense to the gracious God above us.

With reverence we remember the men who gave their lives in defense of their country's honor. A few years ago, on this spot where we are now assembled, a prince of eloquence, a soldier-orator, expressed a sentiment that has thrilled all human hearts, and, in sacred memory of the men he loved and praised, I repeat the words so eloquently uttered by that brave and chivalrous patriot. "These heroes are dead! They died for liberty—they died for us! They are at rest! They sleep in the land they made free, under the flag they rendered stand by, under the solemn pines, the sad hemlocks, the tenacious willows, the embracing vines. They sleep beneath the shadows of the clouds, careless alike of sunshine or storm, each in the windowless palace of rest. Earth may run red with other wars they are at peace. In the midst of battles, in the roar of conflict, the roar of the serenity of death. I have but one sentiment for the sonnets, bring red cheeks for the living, tears for the dead."

The Dedication Oration by General John W. Foster

The principal oration of the dedication of the Monument was made by Gen. John W. Foster, of Washington, D. C. It was as follows:

We are gathered to-day inspired by mingled feelings of joy and sadness, of pride and sorrow. To the generation that has come upon the stage of public life since the scenes were enacted which are glorified in this noble Monument, it may well be an occasion for exultation, for it sees only the blessings conferred upon the State and nation by the deeds of the heroes and whose memory we are assembling in honor.

But to those of us who were their comrades in service, there arises the sad recollection of the carnage of battle and the wasting experience of the hospital. While the stirring notes of martial music, the booming of cannon and the waving of flags awaken the enthusiasm and the patriotic pride of the people, there are many mothers and widows to whom this brilliant scene is but the reopening of the fountain not yet dried up by two score years of weeping.

To Impress the Debt We Owe.

It is for no idle purpose I recall the solemn phase of the pageantry of these dedication exercises, for it can not fail to impress more deeply upon us the debt we owe to the men for whom this magnificent memorial has been raised.

It commemorates the sacrifice of 25,000 men—Indiana's contribution to the cause of the Union. A fearful price this nation paid for its life. A veritable army is this, larger than any gathered under Washington or Scott.

In those dark days, when our comrades were pouring out their life's blood on a hundred battlefields, when new calls were made for more men to fill the decimated ranks, when the scales hung trembling between success and failure, it seemed sometimes as if the State could not endure the fearful slaughter. But the triumph of the right came at last. And time has healed the scars of war. We can now look back upon the scene as one only of heroic deeds.

Victory's Emblem Appropriate.

It was highly appropriate that on the apex of this shaft there should be placed the emblem of victory. Never in the history of human warfare has there been a triumph more significant of blessing to mankind. The Goddess of Victory crowns this Monument, but it is not in exultation over a fallen foe. I thank God that in the dedication services to-day there is no feeling of bitterness toward the men who fought against our dead comrades. We rejoice to know that they are loyal citizens with us of a common country. We must not, however, belittle the sacrifice of our honored dead. Right, humanity and progress were on the side of the Union armies, and it was chiefly for this reason we have raised this noble pile of bronze and marble.

What the victory they gained signifies to this nation, to this continent, and to all peoples, has been so often, so exhaustively, and so eloquently told, that I hesitate to even allude to it. But my observation in foreign lands has so forcibly impressed on me one of the inestimable blessings which has been secured to us and to future generations by the triumph of the Union arms that I deem this a fitting occasion to call it to mind.

Scarcely second in importance to the maintenance of republican government in its purity and vigor and the extirpation of slavery, are the reign of peace and deliverance from standing armies, which the unbroken Union guarantees to us and to our children.

What Would Have Followed Division.

It requires no vivid imagination to conceive of some of the results which would have followed a division of the States—a frontier lined with fortifications, bristling with cannon and garrisoned by a hostile soldiery; conscription and taxation such as had never been known before; constant alarms of war, and political and international complications which would have put an end to our boasted American policy and Monroe doctrine.

In all the nations of Europe it has been for so many generations the continuous practice to maintain standing armies, that it is considered a necessary and normal part of the system of political organization. The existence of rival and neighboring nations, constantly on the alert to protect themselves from encroachment on their territory and to maintain their own integrity, and the recent advances in military science and warlike equipment have caused a great increase in the armies, enormously enlarged the expenditures and compelled a rigorous enforcement of the most exacting and burdensome term of service, until to-day, in this high noon of Christian civilization, Europe is one vast military camp, and with such tension in the international relations, that the slightest incident may set its armies in battle array—the merest spark light the fires of war and envelop the continent, if not the whole world, in the conflagration.

Germany and France maintain an army on a peace footing of about a half million of men each; Russia of three-quarters of a million, and other continental powers armies of relatively large proportions. The term of military service required in each is from three to six years. To support these enormous burdens the nations of Europe have imposed upon their inhabitants the most oppressive taxation, and, besides, have multiplied their public debts to the utmost extent of their national credit.

But, great as these exactions are, they are as nothing compared to the heavy demands made for the personal military service of the people. To take from the best energies of every young man's life from three to six years, just at the time

of his career and establish his domestic relations, is a tax which can scarcely be estimated in money value, and is a burden upon the inhabitants so heavy and so irritating that they stagger under its weight and would rebel against it, did they dare resist the iron tyranny of military rule.

Released from the Curse.

Thanks to the soldiers who fought triumphantly for the maintenance of our Union of States and that there might continue to be one great and supreme nation on this continent, we are released from this curse of a large standing army, we are free from its burdensome taxation and debt, our young men are permitted to devote the flower of their lives to useful industry and domestic enjoyment, and our free institutions are not menaced by military oppression. To conquer a peace such as the world has not heretofore seen, and to secure a reign of prosperity and plenty which no other people of the present or past has enjoyed, did the men of Indiana fight and die.

We are here to honor the soldier and the sailor; but it is well to recall that ours is not a warlike people, and I pray God they never may be. An event which greatly attracted the attention of Europe was that when our civil war was over the vast armies of nearly two millions of men quietly laid down their arms and, without outlawry or marauding, retired to their homes to renew their peaceful avocations. They had not become professional soldiers. They were citizens of a great republic, and felt their responsibilities as such.

Our Foreign Wars.

In all, our foreign wars have occupied less than five years in a period of one hundred and twenty of our independence. Our greatest achievements as a nation have been made in the domain of peace. The one aggressive war in which we have been engaged was that with Mexico, and it was the unrighteous cause of slavery which led us to depart from the line of justice in that instance. It is to be hoped that no evil influence or ambition will ever again lead us into acts of unjustifiable aggression.

In the Spanish war, I think I speak the sentiment of the great majority of my countrymen when I say, it was a feeling of humanity which occasioned that conflict. It brought with it results which we could not anticipate and which many of our people lament. It has led to the expulsion of Spain and its bad system of government from this hemisphere, certainly not an untoward event. If it was a desire to benefit our fellowmen that led us into that contest, I feel sure the same spirit will control our conduct toward the millions of people on the other side of the globe, whom the fortunes of war have so unexpectedly brought into our dominion.

It is not incumbent on me to give any account of this structure, so perfect in art, so appropriate in design, embracing

all arms of the military service on land and sea. I must, however, as a comrade of those whose fame it perpetuates, bear cheerful testimony to the generosity of a grateful people. It is in keeping with the munificence of the Federal Government in all that relates to the memory and the welfare of those who fought to secure the union of these States. In the national capital and throughout the land, in every city and in almost every town, there are monuments to the Union soldiers, and the important battle-fields have been turned into public parks, consecrated to the nation's dead.

Liberal to Its Veterans.

And no government has been so liberal in its provisions for the surviving veterans. Listen to a few eloquent figures. At the close of the war for the Union our national debt amounted to the stupendous sum of \$2,700,000,000. And yet there has been paid out of the national treasury, since that date, for pensions an amount equal to that sum.

Before the Spanish war the pension roll amounted to two-fifths of the entire expenses of the Government, and it is even now, with the large increase of both the civil and military list, one-fourth of the total.

The payments on this account for the last year were about \$140,000,000. There are now on the roll, nearly forty years after the war, 956,735 pensioners. Of the amount paid out, the pensioners from Indiana receive \$10,290,000 every year, and the Indians on the list number 66,971.

The two great martial nations of Europe are France and Germany, but their expenditures for military pensions is only one-fifth and one-sixth of ours. In addition to these unparalleled disbursements, vast sums have been expended for the establishment and maintenance of soldiers' homes in various parts of the country. Surely the old soldier can not charge his Government with ingratitude.

Indiana's History Culminates.

This day constitutes the culmination of the history of Indiana. This imposing Monument, peerless of its kind among the nations, the gift of a rich and prosperous commonwealth, the testimonial of a grateful people to the men who gave their lives to save the Union and perpetuate free institutions, stands to-day, with the quaternions of soldiers' and statesmen about it, a memorial of past achievement, an evidence of present accomplishment in government, society and industry, an assurance of future prosperity and happiness.

It was a wise discernment of the memorable epochs in the history of the State which caused to be associated with this central Monument the statues of the two soldiers and the two statesmen which adorn this artistic circle.

Of all the soldiers who were famous in the war of the revolution few have rendered more imperishable services to the country than Gen. George Rogers Clark. I have not the time to dwell upon his military career. You recall the repeated journeys he made across the mountains from

his Kentucky home to implore the revolutionary authorities to furnish him the means to save the great Northwest to the new nation.

Clark's Voyage Down the Ohio.

The story of his voyage down the Ohio with a mere handful of resolute patriots, his capture of Kaskaskia, his marvelous march in the dead of winter to the assault and capture of Vincennes, are among the most thrilling narratives of that heroic struggle, yet history has failed to give him due credit for his great achievement. But for his expedition, it is safe to say that the Northwest would have remained British territory, and Indiana would to-day be a crown colony or a Canadian province, rather than a free commonwealth of an independent people.

Had the United States been confined in its territorial extent to the Atlantic seaboard, as our ally, France, wished it to be, the young republic might have survived as a shrunken and sickly nation under the guardianship of France; but the vast extension to the Northwest, across the Mississippi, to the Pacific coast, and to the islands of the Orient, never could have taken place. As we look upon that striking figure, molded in bronze, let us not forget the great debt we and all this nation owe to the intrepid soldier who conquered the Northwest.

Second Period in Harrison.

The second period of the history of Indiana is fitly represented by Gen. William Henry Harrison, the territorial Governor and the defender of the frontier. He stands for the men who laid the foundations of our government and society, and freed the Territory from the ruthless savages.

In Governor Whitecomb we have a typical Indianan of the early period of statehood. A farmer's son, he had his share, as a boy and young man, of the privations of frontier life, the herculean labor of clearing away the forests and bringing the land under cultivation. At the same period of time Indiana was nurturing another young man in like experience and labor of frontier life that matchless American, Abraham Lincoln.

In this era of abounding prosperity and luxuriant living, we are too apt to forget that they rest upon the toils and trials of our fathers. Whitecomb showed the stuff of which he was made by supporting himself at school and college by his own manual labor. He filled many public offices with usefulness and honor, and bid the distinction of occupying the gubernatorial chair during the Mexican war, in which Indiana soldiers did their full share toward the victories which gained for us the wide domain stretching to the Pacific.

Tribute to Governor Morton.

For the fourth period of the history of Indiana, which records the contest for the preservation of the Union, there could be but one man whose statue should be a companion piece to this superb Monument. No soldier, no citizen, no man, high or low, could take rank in point of heroic service, of tireless labor, of commanding influence, of exposure to dangers or courage self-denied and suffer-

ing, with Oliver P. Morton. He was a man endowed with rare intellectuality, and made a high place for himself in the nation as a statesman; but to the people of Indiana, and especially to the old soldiers, he will be remembered as the great war Governor.

It is fitting that the name of another son of Indiana should be mentioned on this occasion. His statue is not in this circle, but will soon adorn another portion of this beautiful capital. When the corner stone of this edifice was laid, thirteen years ago, he took part in the exercises, and, but for his untimely death, would doubtless have been called to the most prominent part in this day's dedication.

Benjamin Harrison's Work.

Benjamin Harrison has the distinction of being one of the first to inspire this great undertaking, now so happily consummated. He himself was a gallant soldier and would have rejoiced to participate in this pageant. In every department of public and private life he did his work well, and we are proud to honor him as President and citizen.

It is a pleasing service to thus recall the names of some of our public men. I heartily believe in State pride, I believe in local attachments. The associations which cluster about the home are the dearest and the best. If we, as Indianians, have not, in time past, been as conspicuous as some of our neighbors for our State pride, it was not because we loved Indiana less, but the Union more; and since we have forever settled the question of State rights, I see no reason why we should not on all proper occasions and with the vehemence of domestic loyalty, exalt our State, and boast of its resources, its merits and its memories. Among these there is none which constitutes a nobler heritage or awakens more enthusiastic pride than the services and attainments of our public men.

Prosperity and the Union.

I have not dwelt at any length upon the wonderful prosperity which our country is now enjoying, as one of the direct results of the preservation of the Union. We all rejoice in our present high and honorable position among the nations of the earth, and we may well look forward to a continuance of this era of peace and prosperity.

But in the day of our exaltation we should remember that no people of the earth have proved to be indestructible as a nation. Every country may carry within itself the seeds of its own dissolution. We need not revert to the history of Rome, Greece, Egypt or Assyria to learn of the decay and death of empires.

The archaeologist tells us that in the territory covered by the State of Indiana there once existed, at a period so remote that no legend of them remained among the aborigines at the discovery by Columbus, a great and powerful people who built populous cities, were possessed of a high grade of military science, were advanced in the arts, founded dynasties, had an educated priesthood, and were of heroic frame.

I have not time to moralize upon the

but I venture a few practical suggestions which may appeal to us as citizens of a great nation whose prosperity and happiness we desire may continue through all time. If we would realize this expectation we must have an honest government—Federal, State and local.

I have given the figures which show the enormous expenditures for pensions. It is common rumor that this sum has been greatly swelled by perjury and fraud. Every faithful soldier who receives a pension from the Government justly regards it as a badge of honor. He should watch with jealous care that no deserter, no sulker, no unworthy camp follower, through the cunning of dishonest claim agents, should have the same badge of honor.

So, also, bribery and corruption in our public and municipal bodies, will soon destroy the foundations of our national life. All good citizens should denounce and combine to punish every attempt at corruption.

As we should have an honest Govern-

ment, so we should have a pure Government. I have spoken of State pride. More than once I have been made to blush when away from home to hear the charge that the elections in Indiana were notoriously corrupt. I trust I may entertain the hope that there is exaggeration in this, and that our errors of the past no longer exist. It is a sure sign of national decay in a Republican government, when the fountain head of power, the ballot, becomes corrupt.

Civil Service Commended.

While we must have an honest and pure government to insure the perpetuation of our institutions, we should also have an efficient government. And this, I think, can best be brought about by the universal application of the system of competitive civil service. I know that many an Indiana politician has mocked at it as the dream of the idealist, but it is the only democratic method of filling the offices where all applicants stand

upon a common level, and the only way of securing the best results in administration.

I have entered upon a fruitful theme, but must not pursue it further. I have suggested three points which seem appropriate for our consideration to-day, when we are gathered to honor the soldiers who died, that our country might live. We owe it to them to so act as citizens, that they shall not have offered up their lives in vain.

Let us cherish their memory, and in our day and generation do what we can to perpetuate for the people in the ages to come the blessings of free institutions among men. Should we thus prove true to our trust, this imposing memorial, so patriotic in design and so perfect in execution, will stand in future years as a testimonial, not only to the fallen heroes of the war, but also to the faithful citizens who handed down unimpaired their heritage of republican government to mankind.

Speech of Gen. Torrance, at Vesper Services, G. A. R.

My Comrades—To a remnant of the surviving veterans of the great war has been committed the sacred privilege of closing the services of this day—a day henceforth forever memorable in the annals of State and nation.

It is written that "there abideth faith, hope and love, these three, but the greatest of these is love."

To-day we have witnessed a manifestation most beautiful and appropriate of the people's love for the nation's defenders. The air has been resplendent with gratitude. Eloquence, poetry and song have attained their widest compass and loftiest strain and the fragrance of the patriot's memory has reached the skies.

To the soldier of the Union this has been a day of compensation, ample and sweet for all his sacrifices and sufferings. It makes his wounds honorable, the graves of his comrades sacred and their memory immortal.

On this occasion, my comrades, it is not in the power of human lips to voice the sentiments of your hearts. Your thoughts have been chiefly of the past. Your eyes have again caught the flutter of the old flags as they led the toilsome, painful and costly road to victory. Your feet have again kept time to the noiseless step of phantom regiments as they marched by. Your hearts have again been quickened by the distant echo of bugles and the faint sound of far-away drum. You have made pilgrimages to graves that no human feet can find; graves at the crossing of the ford; upon the mountain side where the eagle hovers and the storm clouds gather, and down in the quiet valley where the flowers bloom and the birds sing.

Love of Country.

The thought of home have clustered around the home on the peaceful hillside with its cooling pines and fragrant flow-

ers and luscious fruits. Once more you stood at its open door and bid a tender farewell to a loving mother whose tears were more precious than pearls, and bid good-by to a father whose heart was too full to utter a word. With new distinctness you recalled the hour when you had a new birth of patriotism, and when for the first time you realized that you loved your country better than your life, and in her defense was willing to die.

How great beyond all eulogy was such devotion and self-sacrifice! But forty years separate these memories from the scenes that surround us to-day. The great armies of which we once formed a part have long since disbanded and the great fleets have long ago been dismantled. Birds now build their nests in the cannon's mouth and peace covers this broad land from ocean to ocean. No cloud of war darkens the sky; no jarring note of discord is heard, but a great, prosperous and united people dwell happily together under one flag.

In tones of endearment we sometimes speak of the Stars and Stripes as "the old flag," but it is not old as the years are numbered. Nevertheless, in the brief span of its existence it has shed more light upon the world, emptied more dungeons and broken more shackles than all the flags of all the nations since the morning stars sang together.

What the Monument Represents.

In the grand procession of the heavens one star differs from another in glory, but the stars that illumine the flag are of equal grace and dignity, and as hard to wrest from their appointed place in its field of blue as are the planets from their ordained course.

This magnificent Monument under whose shadow we stand this evening speaks a various language. It stands for the sum of all our achievement. Although no

names are inscribed upon it, it commemorates the heroism and devotion of each and all of Indiana's sons in the cause of liberty. It represents sacrifices—sacrifices so great that they can not be computed. It represents the scattered graves of our comrades who died in defense of their country, and will forever bear testimony to their devotion to a cause which they loved better than their lives. It stands not only for the dead, but for the living, quickening their sense of duty, stimulating their patriotism and making it impossible for the memory of such sacrifices to perish from the earth.

It will stand long after we have passed away, to speak with a persuasive tongue to generations yet unborn, educating them in all that pertains to the safety, prosperity and perpetuity of our country, and inspiring them with an exalted patriotism and an unflinching courage, in the defense of her institutions.

All Praise the Patriots.

But lips more eloquent than mine have spoken the lessons of the hour, and this is neither the time nor the place for me to dwell upon such tempting themes. It is enough that all men now speak the patriots' praise. Of the soldiers of the civil war it has been justly and eloquently said that "without their valor, their devotion, their victories, the new world had been found in vain, and in vain had the Pilgrims come, and in vain had the revolution been fought, and in vain had the Government been founded. They have given a new meaning and a new power to every progressive achievement of history. Their laurels make the laurels of every former hero more unfading, and their victories have given fresh value to all the victories of the past."

We who have survived that wondrous epoch-making period have all passed the meridian of life. We have reached the

autumn time of life, when vain ambition and useless strife cease to fret us, and although the knowledge that our race is well nigh run gives an undertone of sadness to our fellowship; nevertheless, it stimulates our affections and lifts us up on a mount of transfiguration, where voices are heard and visions seen that are inimitable.

The historian, the orator, the artist, sculptor and poet, each in his sphere, will tell in part the story of the great war, but all combined will fail to fully set forth the glory of the Union soldier or adequately recite his deeds of valor and self-sacrifice in the cause of universal liberty.

Of Royal Lineage.

While we boast, and rightly so, of our democracy, nevertheless, we come of royal lineage. We have the divine right, not of kings, but of comradeship with the good and the great of all ages. We are a part of the great army of freedom, and our work has been put a continuation of that of the patriots of the past. The triumph of our revolutionary fathers was a continuation of the struggle of the patriots of Runnymede, who, five hundred years before, wrested from the hands of King John the immortal Magna Charta, and the work of those sturdy, liberty-loving Englishmen was but the outburst of freedom's torch, which 2000 years before burned with an inquenchable flame on the plain of Marathon. We are the survivors of an heroic age, and have proven our right to communion with the purest patriots of all the ages.

With youthful ardor we faced the wrathful clouds of war, with patience we

marched and hungered and watched, with fortitude we suffered from wounds and disease and with a heroism unequalled in the annals of time endured the ills of captivity until 300,000 of our comrades perished not, not perished, but attained immortality that the nation might live and freedom be given to an enslaved race. The names and forms of this myriad of martyrs are as familiar to us at this evening hour as on the sad day when the farewells were spoken, and while they can not come to us we can go to them, and this hope is both a solace and an inspiration.

In Softer Cadence.

Once we marched with eager steps at the call of the immortal Lincoln, singing, "We are coming Father Abraham, 300,000 strong," and now we find our steps quickening with the old-time ardor as we march down to the final fording place, singing the same song of the olden time, "We are coming, we are coming, Father Abraham," but in softer cadence and in ever diminishing numbers, until at last the song shall cease never again to be sung by mortal tongue.

And now, my comrades, as your commander-in-chief, the time has come for me to pass the loving-cup. We used to drink from the same canteen, but now from a golden cup—a loving-cup—and as it is passed around the hand trembles, the voice quavers and the eye moistens, but all is transmuted into joy as we realize that an unbroken Union is worth the broken bodies and shed blood of all our comrades. We rejoice that a kind and indulgent Providence has lengthened out our lives to behold this joyous day.

We are grateful for the bonds we hold in which we are held by a loving and patriotic people. We are thankful that we were privileged to bear an humble part in the duty and glory of redeeming the republic. We believe that liberty is a divine gift, and that in the Government it has its highest earthly manifestation. We believe that God's overruling hand has directed the affairs of this nation from the beginning to the present hour. We believe that Washington was inspired of God. That God breathed into him enough of the divine to lift him above his fellows and used him to fulfill his divine purposes.

Lincoln and Grant.

We believe that Abraham Lincoln was an inspired man, and that he lived and died under the immediate guidance and direction of the Almighty. We believe that Ulysses S. Grant was a part of the plan of God, and called of Him to do a special work. This faith makes the past glorious indeed, and spins the future with a rainbow of promise.

And now, my comrades, it is the hour of sunset and evening star of twilight and evening bell, and I am sure you will all with grateful hearts join with me in the prayer that God, our fathers' God, will continue to bless our native land. That America may be his favored jewel, and long be bright with freedom's holy light; that the memory of the patriotic dead may be forever lovingly cherished in the hearts of all the people, and that the flag of Washington and Lincoln, of Vicksburg and Appomattox, of ~~Marl~~ika bay and Santini Harbor, may float in the skies of heaven forever.

THE SOLDIER.

INDIANA SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT DEDICATION,
INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 15, 1862. (COPYRIGHTED.)

The Soldier! mock the title, yet divine,
Therefore, with reverence, as with wild
acclaim,
We hail would honor in exalted line
The glorious lineage of the glorious
name!
The Soldier! Lo, he ever was, and is,
Our Country's high custodian, by right
Of patriot blood that brims that heart of
his!
With fiercest love, yet honor infinite.

The Soldier within whose inviolate care
The Nation takes repose her most
fame
Of Freedom ever has its guardian there,
As have her forts and fleets on land and
main;
The Heavenward banner, as its ripples
stream
In happy winds, or float in languid flow
Through silken meshes ever sifts the
glean
Of sunshine on its sentinel below.

The Soldier!—Why, the very utterance
Is music—as of rallying bugles, blent
With blit of drums and cymbals and the
charts
Of battle-hymns that shake the continent—
The thunder-chords of a world is stirred
To awful universal jubilee—
Yet ever through it, pure and sweet, are
heard
The prayers of Womanhood and Infancy

Even as a tempest suddenly loosed
Upon our senses, so our thoughts are
blown
Back where the Soldier battled, nor res-
tained
A grave all nameless in a clime un-
known.
The Soldier though perchance, worn
old and gray;
The Soldier though perchance, the
merest lad;
The Soldier though he gave his life
away,
Hearing the shout of "Victory," was
glad.

Aye, glad and grateful, that in such a
cause
His veins were drained at Freedom's
holy shrine
Rechristening the land as first it was
His blood poured thus in sacramental
sign
Of new baptism of the hallowed name
"My Country" now on every lip once
more
And blest of God with still enduring
fame
This thought even then The Soldier
glared over

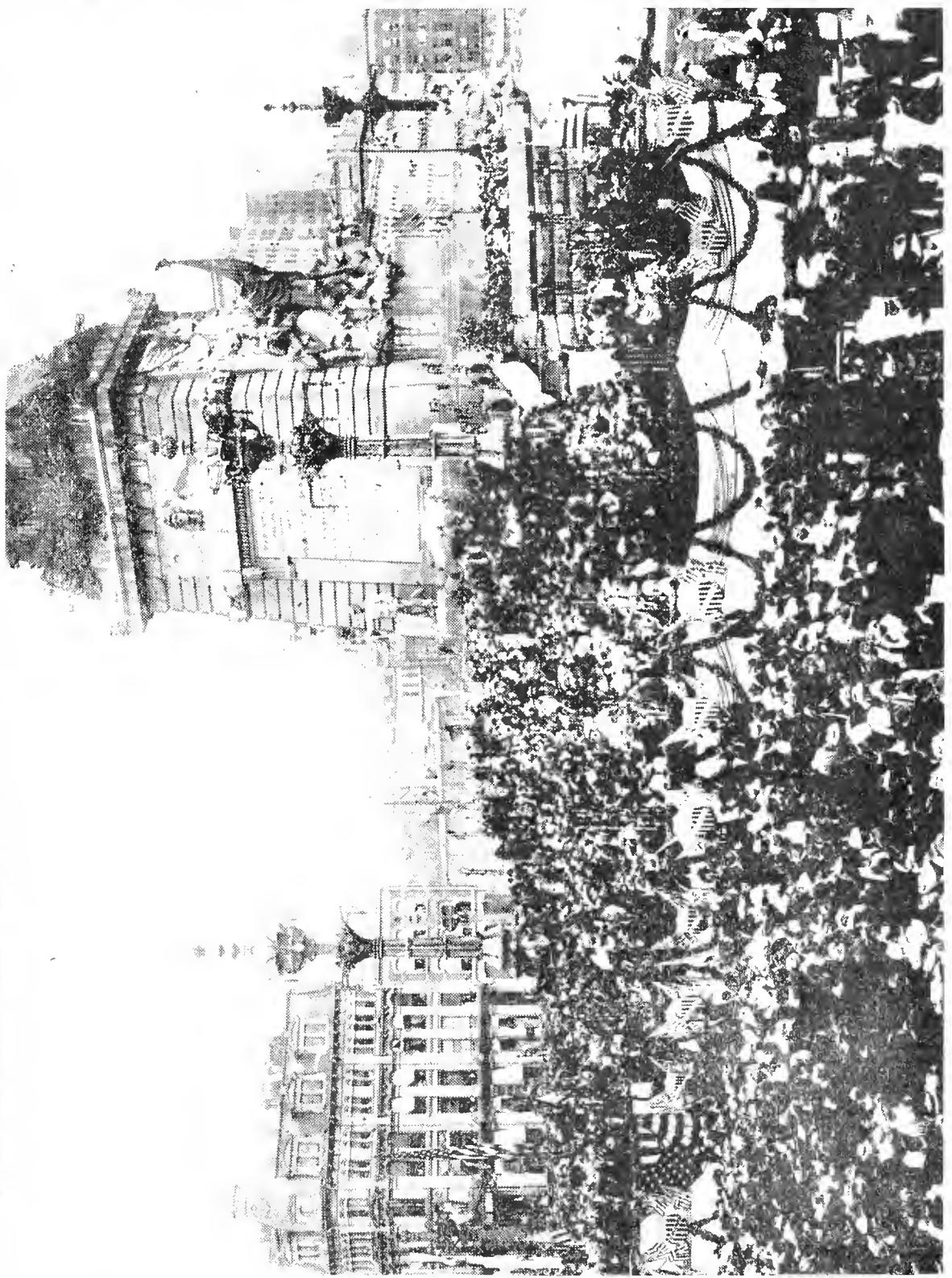
The dying eyes upraised in capture there
As deeply he remembered how a breeze
Once swept his bovish brow and blessed
his hair.

Under the fresh bloom of the orchards
trees
When his heart hurried, in some wistful
haste
Of ecstasy, and his quick breath was
wild
And balmy-sharp and chilly-sweet re-
taste,
And he twirled godlike, though a
trembling child!

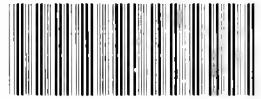
Again, through luminous mists, he saw
the skies
Far fields white-tented, and in gray
And dazzling gold, he saw vast armies
rise
And fuse in fire from which, in swif-
est view
The Old Flag soared, and friend and foe
as one
Blest in an instant's vivid image then
The eyes closed, smiling on the smiling
sun
That changed the soon to a child again!

And, even so, The Soldier slept on own
The Soldier of our plaudits, flower'd with
tears,
On this memorial of bronze and stone
His love shall enthrall this a thousand
years!
Yet as the towering symbols bids us do
With soul saluting as salutes the hand
We answer as The Soldier answers to
The Captain's high command

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY







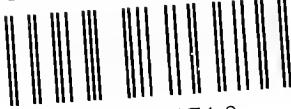
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